The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

GRAND RECAPITULATION OF THE CHIEF ACCOUNTS.

TOTAL SUM OF THE WARRANTS FROM THE RING'S OWN DOCUMENTS.

FIGURES ILLUSTRATIVE OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.

As we have already stated very nearly every one of the County warrants previously published by us have been found in the list submitted by the Mayor and Controller to the Board of Supervisors. The only exception worth noting is the amount drawn by A. J. GARVEY on account of the mythical "R. J. HENNESSY," and from this omission the tax-payers can draw the natural inference. In addition to those which we lately detailed, a number of others have been found in the Controller's statement, and the summary which we now give is the acknowledged total of the warrants in question. Every item which goes to make up the gross amounts given below, has been carefully compiled from the huge mass of figures which is at present deposited in the Supervisor's office, and about their perfect accuracy there can be no question whatever.

1869—Ingersoll & Co., Furniture for County Buildings and Offices	$476,725 63	
1869—Ingersoll & Co., Furniture for Armories and Drill-rooms	223,786 42—$700,512 05	
1870—Ingersoll & Co., Furniture for County Buildings and Offices	$1,026,780 24	
1870—Ingersoll & Co., Furniture for Armories and Drill-rooms	229,060 53-$1,255,840 77	
Total		$1,956,352 82
Checks indorsed by Ingersoll & Co. for the following accounts:		
1869—C. D. Bollar & Co., Furniture for County Buildings and Offices	$255,855 23	
1869—C. D. Bollar & Co., Furniture for Armories and Drill-rooms	76,850 23—$332,705 46	
1870—C. D. Bollar & Co., Furniture for County Buildings and Offices	$497,139 22	
1870—C. D. Bollar & Co., Furniture for Armories and Drill-rooms	86,280 30—$583,419 52	
Total		$916,124 98
1869—George S. Miller, Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	$131,748 86	
1869—George S. Miller, Repairs to Armories and Drill-rooms	202,130 55—$333,879 41	
1870—George S. Miller, Repairs for County Buildings and Offices	$644,881 24	
1870—George S. Miller, Repairs for Armories and Drill-rooms	408,687 31-$1,053,568 55	
Total		$1,387,447 96
1869—A. G. Miller, Repairs for County Buildings and Offices	$101,809 13	
1870—A.G. Miller, Repairs for County Buildings and Offices	$263,715 21	
1870—A. G. Miller, Repairs for Armories and Drill-rooms	189,122 97—$472,838 18	
Total		$574,647 21
1869—J. A. Smith, Carpets, Curtains and Shades for County Buildings and Offices	$262,431 33	
1870—J. A. Smith, Carpets, Curtains and Shades for County Buildings and Offices	$364,997 69	
1870—J. A. Smith, Carpets, Curtains and Shades for Armories and Drill-rooms	146,668 10—$511,665 79	
Total		$746,942 57
1869—M. W. Davis, Iron Railings for County Buildings and Offices	$63,201 16	
Total		$63,201 16
Grand Total drawn by Ingersoll & Co.		**$5,644,716 70**
1869—A. J. Garvey, Plastering and Repairing County Buildings and Offices	$450,305 76	
1869—A. J. Garvey, Plastering and Repairing Armories and Drill-rooms	302,079 78—$752,385 54	
1870—A. J. Garvey, Plastering and Repairing County Buildings and Offices	$1,388,632 53	
1870—A. J. Garvey, Plastering and Repairing Armories and Drill-rooms	520,360 13-$1,908,992 66	
Total		$2,661,378 20
Checks for the following Accounts were Indorsed by A. J. Garvey.		
1869—T. C. Cashman, Repairs for County Buildings and Offices		$64,090 49
1869—Fillippo Donnarumma, Repairs for County Buildings and Offices		66,412 89
1869—R. J. Hennessy, Repairs in County Offices and Buildings, (not acknowledged in Controller's Statement,)		62,488 18
Grand total drawn by A. J. Garvey		**$2,854,369 76**
1869—Keyser & Co., Plumbing for County Buildings and Offices	$361,374 61	
1869—Keyser & Co., Plumbing for Armories and Drill-rooms	190,256 97—$551,631 58	
1870—Keyser & Co., Plumbing for County Buildings and Offices	$439,342 85	
1870—Keyser & Co., Plumbing for Armories and Drill-rooms	240,843 33—$680,186 18	
Grand total drawn by Keyser & Co		**$1,231,817 76**
1869—J. McB. Davidson, Safes for County Buildings and Offices	$70,986 90	
1870—J. McB. Davidson, Safes for County Buildings and Offices	306,161 82	
1871—J. McB. Davidson, Safes for County Buildings and Offices	27,200 00	
Grand total for J. McBride Davidson		$404,248 72
1869—C. H. Jacobus, Carpenter Work for County Buildings and Offices	$24,739 75	
1869—C. H. Jacobus, Carpenter Work for Armories and Drill-rooms	23,007 12— $47,746 87	
1870—C. H. Jacobus, Carpenter Work for County Buildings and Offices	$8,969 72	
1870—C. H. Jacobus, Carpenter Work for Armories and Drill-rooms	3,012 87— $11,982 79	
Grand total for C. H. Jacobus		$59,729 66
1869—J. W. Smith, Awnings for County Buildings and Offices	$41,746 83	
1870—J. W. Smith, Awnings for County Buildings and Offices	18,193 32	
Total for J. W. Smith		$59,940 15
1869—J. O'Brien, Thermometers for County Buildings and Offices		$7,500 00
1869.—A. W. Lockwood, Articles Furnished the County	$11,271 38	
1870.—A. W. Lockwood, Articles Furnished the County	11,045 62	
Total for A. W. Lockwood		$22,317 00
1869.—C. Lockwood, Articles Furnished the County	$12,872 30	
Total for C. Lockwood		$12,872 30
1869.—Ward & Stanton, Iron Floors, &c., for County Buildings	$22,525 97	
1870.—Ward & Stanton, Iron Floors, &c., for County Buildings	14,038 18	
Total for Ward & Stanton		$36,564 15
1869.—Gregg & Co., Carpets for Various Armories and Drill-rooms		25,995 49
1869.—Alonzo W. Marsh, Furniture for County Offices		96,419 85
1869.—J. G. Prenchard & Co., Repairs for County Offices		72,197 60
1869.—J. B. & W. W. Cornell, Iron Work for New Court-house		32,799 59
1869—C. H. Tucker, Superintendent of Court-house Construction		24,427 34
1870—E. Marener, Repairs County Buildings and Offices		36,498 85
1870—Barrett & Jones, Plumbing for County Buildings and Offices		1,088 56
1870—P. Hennessey, Repairs for County Buildings and Offices		2,488 18
1870—Heath & Smith, Repairs for County Buildings and Offices		15,138 40
1870—Estate of Lewis Carpenter, Repairs for County Buildings and Offices		3,718 44
1870—J. Kendrick, Machinery Oil, &c		314 24
1871—Allen & Stevens, Timber for new Court-house		42,009 51
1871—Johnson Rotary Lock Company		2,676 75
1871—J. D. Welsh, Repairs County Buildings and Offices		19,878 63
1871—Eastchester Quarry Company, Marble		73,477 77
1871—D. W. Whalen, Pay-roll Mechanics at new Court-house two months		22,708 35
1871—Peter Wood & Brother, Repairs County Buildings and Offices		10,715 52
Total		**$10,801,940 09**
Add total of amounts paid for Printing, Stationery and Advertising in 1869-70-71		2,641,828 30
Grand total		**$13,443,768 39**

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Removal of the Apaches to their Reservations.

Desperate Election Fights in La Masellas, New-Mexico.

Seven of the Combatants Killed and Thirty Wounded.

The Plaza of the Town Drenched with Blood.

The Republican Candidate for Judge Among the Killed.

Destruction of the Wheeling Iron Works by Fire.

THE INDIANS.

Telegrams From Col. Colyer—Moving the Apaches to Reservations—The New Commissioner—A Contract Spoiled.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The following telegrams have been received from Mr. VINCENT COLYER, who is endeavoring to bring the Apache Indians upon reservations. They show that the progress of his mission has not, thus far, been very great, but he appears to keep up good courage and hope in his work:

CANADA, ALIMOSA, New-Mexico,
Aug. 13, 1871,
via SANTA FEE, N. M., Aug. 24.

Hon. C. Delano, Secretary Interior, Washington, D. C.

Arrived here yesterday, and found nearly all the Indians scattered from the Agency, from fears of attacks threatened by the miners at Rio Mine, Bres, New Mexico. I hope to gather them on their lands in a few days. Soldiers are here.

VINCENT COLYER.

OJOCULUNTE, New-Mexico,
via SANTA FE, Aug. 26, 1871.

Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior:

I have examined this valley. Hot Springs. It is not suitable for a reservation. I start for Tullerosa River today. Our scouts report Gen. CROOK enlisting Indians and Mexicans with American soldiers in his war upon the Apaches. We find it difficult to secure the confidence of the Indians under such circumstances.

VINCENT COLYER.

From expressions used in a letter written by Mr. BRUNOT to a member of the Indian Commission, it is hoped that he has not so firmly set his mind against accepting the Indian Commissionership, but that he may be persuaded to recall his recent declination of the appointment. The appointment will not be tendered to any one else till further efforts have been used to secure Mr. BRUNOT.

The North Carolina Cherokee Indians will be removed in a few weeks to the Indian Territory. They are all represented to be anxious to go. It is understood that Mr. BLUNT, who has heretofore gained some notoriety as an Indian claim agent, has a contract for getting an immense claim through Congress for them, of which, it is said, his own share would be some $240,000, and he opposes their removal till he can have an opportunity to secure this little addition to his fortune. Their removal will break up the prosecution of this scheme, and will, it is almost certain, be accomplished.

Quiet Restored in Southern California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The Indian troubles in Southern California are over. The usurping Chief OLEGARCE, having met the Indian Commissioner, agreed to submit the question to the vote of the tribe and disavowed any intention of attacking the whites.

RIOTS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Election Fights at La Mesilla—The Plaza Drenched With Blood—Seven Persons Killed and Wounded.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Sept. 3.—The *Post*, yesterday, had the following correspondence from La Mesilla, in the southern part of this Territory: "The election excitement in this valley culminated today in one of the most fearful affrays ever witnessed here. It is no exaggeration to say that the Plaza has been literally drenched with human blood. At present writing (Sunday evening, the 27th,) it is known that seven persons have been killed, while it is estimated that the wounded reaches as high as thirty, of whom seven or eight are fatally injured. From 5 o'clock this afternoon until 6 the Plaza resounded with pistol shots and groans. For fifteen minutes the firing was incessant and continued during the rest of the hour. The Republican and Democratic parties had each selected today as the most suitable time for a grand demonstration of the campaign, and at an early hour this morning both parties commenced their preparations. The leaders were evidently desirous of avoiding disturbances, and the respective parties formed in procession and passed each other's place of meeting without an outbreak. Nothing happened until after the meetings had adjourned and the procession re-formed. At 5 P.M., both parties met in the Plaza, exchanging defiant *vivas*. A pistol-shot was fired, when a general fight ensued. Many women and children hurried to their houses, but the fight was kept up from windows and housetops, the dead and wounded falling on all sides. Hon. JOHN LEMEN, Republican candidate for Judge, was the first killed. The balance of the killed and wounded are mostly Mexicans.

Another fight took place at Anton Chico, near Las Vegas, in which two persons were killed and six or seven wounded. The people are terribly excited here, but everything is being done to preserve peace and good order.

Hon. MARSH GIDDINGS, new Governor of the Territory, arrived here on Thursday, and was inaugurated yesterday. He was serenaded last evening by one of the largest assemblages ever known in this city. He made a speech which was received with great enthusiasm.

Two Men Drowned in Boston and Eighty Spectators Precipitated into the Water.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—This afternoon, about 4 o'clock, at the West Boston bridge, six men hired a boat for a sail upon the river, and while skylarking upset the boat, and JOHN DUFFY and MICHAEL C. KERSY were drowned. While parties were dragging for the bodies, which were recovered in a short time, a large crowd, numbering some 200 persons, collected upon the bridge, and in leaning against a rail, it gave way, precipitating some eighty of them into the water. Fortunately none of them were drowned.

Three Stores in Chicago Burned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—A fire occurred yesterday evening in the building Nos. 41, 43, 45 and 47 South Canal. The building is valued at $180,000. The first floor was occupied by L. D. POLLARD, steam boiler manufacturer; loss $15,000; insured for $3,000. The second floor was occupied by WM. PHILLIPS, last manufacturer; loss, $7,000; insured for $4,000. The third floor was occupied by F. KNOX, furniture dealer; loss, $3,500; insured for $1,800. The basement was occupied by WISDOM & Co., planing-mill, who lose $3,000; fully insured. There were several other tenants in the building, who have sustained small losses.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Free Baths—Dangerous Illness of a Danish Vice-Consul—The New Torpedo Boat—Census Reports—Gold Sales—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Board of Health of this city has under consideration an offer of the Hamburg Bath Company to put up quasi free baths at ten cents each, on the principle of those now in operation in Hamburg, Germany, free for all persons of both sexes and colors, with separate compartments for each sex. The *Sunday Herald* has the following announcement: Mr. J. C. KONDRUP, the Danish Vice-Consul residing in this city, is at the point of death at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. GEORGE MCCOY, corner of Third-street East and Pennsylvania-avenue. He yesterday bid adieu to his family as well as to the many friends whom he has made during his twenty years American citizenship. He is expecting death hourly. Mr. KONDRUP has been for sixteen years employed in the Coast Survey office, and to his duties there he added that of fidelity to the interests of all Scandinavians who participated in the late war.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CENSUS REPORTS.

In the course of a fortnight the Census Office will have ready for distribution to the Press, State officers, statisticans and public libraries, advance sheets of the first four tables of the census of 1870, comprising a complete exhibition of the population of the country under an unusual number of classifications. Tables one and two give the population of all the States and Territories, in aggregate, and counties, as white, free, colored, slave, Chinese and Indians at all censuses. The advance sheets of table two were sent to the leading papers a few days ago. Table three will contain a statement of the population in civil divisions less than counties, as native and foreign, white and colored at the census of 1870, and as white and colored at the censuses of 1850 and 1860. The fourth table of the *brochure* will exhibit the population of the States and Territories in totals as native and foreign and of foreign parentage, at the last census, and as native and foreign at the two censuses of 1850 and 1860; the classification of foreign parentage being a new feature of the census.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The programme for the purchase of bonds and sale of gold, during September, by the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, is as follows: Each Wednesday during the month buy $1,000,000 of bonds, and each Thursday during the month sell $2,000,000 of gold.

THE NEW TORPEDO-BOAT.

The torpedo-boat which will be built at the Washington Navy-yard is to be named the *Robeson*. It will be 175 feet long with 35 feet beam. Her hull will be of iron, only three feet of which will be out of water. This exposed part, however, will be armor-plated with five-inch iron backed with wood. She will be propelled with two screws, and her engines are expected to drive her at fourteen knots per hour, minimum speed. The only rigging she will have, which is a fair-weather arrangement altogether, will consist of two masts, schooner-rigged. According to the proportion of the work done in our yards now, it will take by a close calculation, 600 men one year to build her, most of whom will, of course, be iron-workers. The torpedo will contain 100 pounds of powder, attached to an iron beam which will protrude from the bow below water line. This beam will be twenty-five feet long, and so adjusted as to be forced out by hand from a water-tight compartment through packing. It will be worked by hand instead of steam, as any unexpected obstruction could be more easily detected that way than otherwise. It is intended when orders are given to that effect, that the torpedo-boat shall make straight under a full head of steam for an enemy's ship, and run well under her and explode the same by electricity, the beam being withdrawn at the same time. The boat will be comparatively of light draught, requiring only eleven and one-half feet of water.

EXPORTS.

Monthly report No. 12 of the Bureau of Statistics, just sent to press, contains the statistics of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, compared with the corresponding period of 1870. The following comparative table shows the mixed values of the principal domestic products exported during these respective years:

Commodities.	1871.	1870.
Breadstuffs	$79,379,187	$72,250,933
Cotton, raw	218,327,109	227,027,624
Firearms	13,463,916	5,015,732
Gold and silver coins	58,027,484	16,322,830
Gold and silver bullions	26,375,875	27,560,972
Oil-cakes	4,100,021	3,419,288
Petroleum	35,959,539	31,924,348
Cheese	8,752,99)	8,881,934
Lard	10,563,020	5,933,397
Bacon and Hams	8,126,693	6,123,113
Pork	4,302,3:0	3,253,137
Beef	3,825,666	1,939,778
Tobacco, leaf	19,908,797	21,100,420
Wood and manufactures of	12,916,542	13,734,838

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—1 A. M.—The highest barometer still remains central in Pennsylvania and Virginia, though the barometer has fallen slightly since Saturday night, especially over Lake Superior, Wisconsin and the Gulf coast. It has risen somewhat in New-England. The temperature has risen somewhat throughout the Atlantic States and lower lakes. Light winds and calms prevail from the East Atlantic coast to Arkansas and Missouri, easterly winds on the Gulf and southerly winds on the upper Lakes. Clear weather has very generally prevailed except on the immediate Gulf coast, where clouds and rain have continued but are now clearing away. Tonight's reports from southern Florida and Minnesota are not yet received.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall on Monday very generally east of the Mississippi, with increasing clouds and winds in the South Atlantic States. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather for the Gulf coast and the lower lakes; cloudy and threatening weather south-west of Missouri, and increasing southerly winds from Michigan and Lake Superior westward. No serious disturbance is apprehended for our coasts.

Thirteen Dwellings and Stores Burned in Richmond, Me.—Ladies at the Fire Engines.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 3.—A fire in Richmond, Me., on Sunday morning, destroyed some thirteen dwellings and stores on the south side of Maine and on White and Church streets. The fire broke out about midnight in a shoe-stitching building on White-street, and burned till day-break before it was subdued. Thirty buildings were on fire at one time. Once the men were obliged to leave the engines to protect their own property, and their places were filled by ladies, who worked at the engines over an hour. Loss, over $20,000; insurance, $11,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Burning of Extensive Iron-Works in Wheeling—Loss $300,000.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 3.—The Wheeling Iron and Nail Company's Mill, situated at the upper end of the city, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire originated in the south end of the works. The building, being built entirely of wood, and very dry, burned with great rapidity. The mill was one of the largest in the West, and contained ninety-six nail machines and all the necessary rolls and furnaces for manufacturing nail-plates. In addition to the nail-mill, the Company operated a large bar-iron department. Everything was destroyed. Fully 300 men were thrown out of employment. Loss, $300,000; insurance, $120,000.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

An Orangeman Poisoned by an Hibernian—Arrest and Commitment of the Poisoner.

An Irish feud originating in the antagonism of the Orange and the Green, was nearly brought to a close, yesterday, by a murder, which was attempted with peculiar stealthiness. THOMAS G. BENNETT, an Orangeman, and JOHN WALL, an Irishman of the opposite party, for some time past have lived on the same floor at No. 315 East Thirty-seventh-street, and there has long been a bitter feeling between them. This finally broke out into open hostility on Saturday, the 26th ult., when WALL attacked BENNETT just as he was entering his door, striking at his head with a chisel which however only entered his hat. After delivering the blow which he accompanied with a threat to "fix" his antagonist, WALL retreated into his own premises and closed the door. BENNETT going into his room got a pistol and going to the door of WALL's room asked him to come from under cover and fight the thing out. No attention being paid to him, BENNETT fired two shots through the shutters of WALL's window, for which the latter caused him to be arrested, and he was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, where he was required to give bail in $2,000 to keep the peace.

There does not appear to have been any actual renconter between the men after this, notwithstanding they continued to live in such close proximity to each other. Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, BENNETT got up and was sitting in his room smoking his pipe, when he heard the milkman stop in front of the house. It had been customary in his family to place the can on the window-ledge for the convenience of the milkman, who generally came before any one was awake. This had been done on this occasion, and BENNETT, desiring a glass of milk, went out to get it a moment after it had been poured into the can. As he stepped out he saw WALL close to the can and heard the can grate against the window-pane. But WALL passed into his apartment without making any remark, and BENNETT not suspecting anything carried out his intention by taking three large swallows of the milk. He was instantly taken sick, and a physician being summoned found in extreme danger, and showing all the signs of laboring under the effects of paris green. The can being examined was found to have a large quantity of the deadly poison upon the bottom. These facts being reported to Capt. HEDDEN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, he ordered the arrest of WALL, who was accordingly locked up in the East Thirty-fifth-street Police-station. As BENNETT appeared to be in a dangerous condition Capt. HEDDEN also sent notice to the Coroner's office requesting that the ante-mortem statement of BENNETT might be taken.

Coroner HERRMAN, with Dr. JOHN BEACH, accordingly proceeded to the house of BENNETT, who was yet suffering greatly from the effect of the poison. He was able, however, to give an intelligible account of the affair, and having stated the facts which have been given, a verdict was rendered against WALL and he was committed to the Tombs to await the result. There was a rumor current in the house where the incident occurred that BENNET had himself placed the poison in the milk in order to make a case against WALL, and had inadvertently taken more of the mixture than he had intended. But Capt. HEDDEN, Coroner HERRMAN and Dr. BEACH united in rejecting this theory of the case, which had probably been formed in the interests of WALL by his over-zealous partisans, and as it was not considered by the jury it did not save the prisoner. BENNETT continued in an extremely critical condition during yesterday, but some hopes of his recovery were entertained.

GAMBLING AT CONEY ISLAND.

Sunday Scenes on the Beach—The Monte Men—Their Manners and Their Victims.

Coney Island is the paradise of the classes whom HORACE describes a the *profanum vulgus*. Of the thousands who flock there on Sunday, of the hundreds who visit the place during the week, there are doubtless many most respectable and worthy people. But there is so large a leaven of the rowdy element that it characterizes the rest.

Dotted along the beach, a stretch of about a mile, groups of men will be noticed crowded densely together. In the centre of each group is a monte-player. He has three cards which he manipulates dexterously, offering to bet an even twenty dollars that no one can point out a designated card. He is very voluble, and pours forth an endless string of entreaty, expostulation and deriding. "Now, who is going to win my next twenty dollars! I'm here, gentlemen, to put up my money against yours, and I bet twenty dollars that no one can find out the lady. Here she is, you see, queen of hearts, there to the right and now to the left, change, pass and begone, and I bet twenty dollars that no gentleman can point out the lady card." The speaker has a strong German accent, and some one in the crowd recognized him as a man who used to deal faro at GEORGE BEERS' place in Fifteenth-street before he moved to University-place. They say that he was once a secretary of a German legation. He looks depraved enough now for anything, and his keen little eyes dart fire from beneath the green goggles that disguise them. Nobody answering his appeal he turns to a bystander and commences bantering him to bet. A confederate, or "capper," on his left immediately seizes the opportunity and marks the queen of hearts in the centre so that a blind man could not fail to detect it. Another confederate comes up and says: "Now if I win, you won't expect me to bet again?"

"Not by no means," replies the German. "You win and you take away your winnings."

"Then I'll bet you twenty dollars I find the winning card." And he pulls out the money.

"Done and wone." The card is turned and he wins. He rushes off in triumph with his money, but soon returns and whispers to a man to back the marked card. Another confederate comes up, "Say Mister, I hain't got no money, but I'll stake this hear bleeding ticker agin ten dollars of yer stamps that I spot the Queen.

"Done again." The card is turned and the man wins.

By this time a greenhorn in the crowd was red hot to bet. He brought out his pile, seventeen dollars, and the monte man generously staked twenty against it. At this moment somebody gave the table a shove and the cards fell. The player picked them up and there was the card marked as before apparently. The victim put down his money, seized the card and turned it up, when lo! it was the knave of spades. The man looked thunderstruck, turned it over and over in his hand. There was the mark he had seen the man make, and yet— He got mad and staked his watch, a handsome silver hunting one, against twenty-five dollars, pulled up the card and was again victimized. Then the man pulled up his stake, put his little table under his arm and left the scene, reappearing again in a new place in ten minutes. There were only two parties at this pretty work yesterday, but there should not be one. Coney Island is in the Township of Gravesend, in Kings County, and therefore the responsibility rests with Sheriff WALTERS, of Brooklyn. He, indeed, sends Deputy Sheriff ATWATER to stop these ways that are dark three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. On the other days the wolves devour the sheep without the slightest obstacle on the part of the authorities. What is wanted is simply a Deputy Sheriff permanently stationed on the island during the bathing season. He would find no difficulty in breaking up these sinful games.

The Nathan Murder Once More.

"GEORGE HOWARD, thirty-two years of age, American, laborer, suspicion, by Detective MITCHELL," was one of the entries on the Ninth-street Station slate, Cincinnati, on Friday night. Of this character the *Commercial* says:

"The man corresponding to this memorandum was found in one of the cells—a slim man of medium height, with black, neatly-trimmed mustache and chin whiskers, a prominent, slightly aquiline nose, piercing dark eyes, small head, remarkable for its retreating front. When questioned, in an off-hand manner, he was on his guard immediately, handling himself like a man equal to such an occasion. He said he had come to the city lately from the oil country of Pennsylvania, and that he had no idea of the cause of his arrest. We understand that Mr. MITCHELL took this man in because of the marked correspondence of his appearance to the description of the Nathan murderer. Possibly he may have some information as to the man of a positive character."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French Cabinet Reorganized Under the Recent Decree.

A Vice-President of the Council Provided For.

Preparations for the Trial of Rochefort and His Confreres.

The Petroleuses to be Tried by a Special Tribunal.

Sailing of the Grand Duke Alexis from Cronstadt.

Destruction of Puerto Plata, San Domingo, by Fire.

FRANCE.

President Thiers and His Cabinet—A Vice-President—Suspension of a Newspaper.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—President THIERS has written a letter to M. LARCY asking him to withdraw his resignation. The decree passed on the 31st of August prolonging M. THIERS' powers, provides for a Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, to occupy the chair in case of the absence of M. THIERS. In consequence of the changes made in the Constitution, the members of the Ministry resigned, but resumed their portfolios at the request of M. THIERS.

The publication of the *Verité* newspaper has been suspended.

The Communist Prisoners—Four Deaths from Cholera in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Court-martial of Versailles will suspend its sittings for three days; after which it will take up the cases of CAVALIERS, ROCHEFORT, ROSSEL and MAROTEAU. The female prisoners accused of firing buildings with petroleum will be tried before a separate tribunal to-morrow. The mortality returns of the City of Paris for the past week show a total of 846 deaths, of which four were from cholera.

RUSSIA.

Sailing of the Grand Duke Alexis—Movements of the Imperial Family—The United States Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—The Grand Duke ALEXIS sailed today from Cronstadt, in the frigate *Swetland*, for the United States. The Emperor of Russia has gone to the Caucasus and the Empress to the Crimea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Private advices received here from ANDREW G. CURTIN, American Minister at St. Petersburg, state that he is spending the Summer in St. Petersburg, contrary to the usual custom of foreign Ministers in that city, who generally take a tour on the Continent. The official duties of Minister CURTIN are performed by him in person always, and his relations with the Imperial family and Court are of the most pleasant character.

IRELAND.

The Fenian Demonstration—A Few Club Fights.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—A monster demonstration was held to-night. There was a vast procession, and 100,000 people were present at the meeting in Phœnix Park. Messrs. SMYTH, BUTT and NOLAN spoke. Resolutions demanding the release of the Fenians were adopted. As the people were returning, several collisions took place. The Police officers drew their staves, and the people used sticks and stones. Gradually the mob dispersed. Many arrests were made.

GREAT FIRE IN PUERTO PLATA.

The Entire Business Part of the Town Destroyed—Loss $800,000.

Steamer *Tybee*, from San Domingo, brings news that almost the entire business portion of Puerto Plata was destroyed by a conflagration on the 21st of August. The loss is estimated at $800,000, on which there is little or no insurance. The origin of the fire was unknown. The following is a list of the principal sufferers: Messrs. Ginebra Bros., Cocco & Co., G. Zeller, E. Hachtman, Vires & Cabbaboo, C. Corn & Co., V. Hinke, Son & Co., G. Bonelli, A. MacMachen, Cabanas & Co., F. Ortsa, Jose Arzeno, Mella & Brea, E. Garcia, Mella & Castillo, Jos Westen, A. Geanneax, Vicente Reira, Charles Newman, T. Erichsen, E. Roth, Bruns & Co., Myerston & Rost, Leroux Bros., Charles Newmann & Co.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A fire broke out, on Saturday night, in one of the buildings of the Mount Washington Gas-works, South Boston, now occupied by APPLETON & TUCKER, manufacturers of planes, which was totally destroyed, together with a large wooden building adjoining, used for storage.

The Knights Templar of Hartford, Conn., decorated the grave of Ex-Gov. THOS. H. SEYMOUR yesterday with formal ceremonies. Other friends of the deceased contributed many floral offerings.

In a fight about politics, yesterday, in San Francisco, MARION WILSON, an employe of the State Harbor Commissioners, shot PATRICK BURNS in the head, inflicting a mortal wound.

DANIEL CUSHMAN, aged forty-two years, employed on the steamer *Saxon*, at Boston, was crushed to death on Saturday night between the steamer and the wharf.

THOMAS R. MORRIS hanged himself in a Boston Police Station on Saturday night.

The steamer *Albion*, from Australia, is now a week overdue at San Francisco.

Extensive Fire—Loss $35,000.

Yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the basement of the five-story brick building, No. 142 Attorney-street. The adjoining buildings on either side, Nos. 140 and 144, were soon enveloped in the flames, and in a brief space of time the three were entirely consumed. The first floors were occupied as a saw-mill by the owner, GEO. BRONHURST. The other floors were rented by L. HERBOLSHEIMER and others, engaged in the turning and wood molding business. The loss of Mr. BRONHURST was $12,000 on the stock and fixtures and $5,000 on the building; insured for $19,000. Mr. HERBOLSHEIMER's loss on stock was $5,000; insured for $3,000.

GEBHARD & REDNEGER, manufacturers of sausages, occupied the basement, and lost $1,000 on stock; covered by insurance. W. PRIEFRIETH, who occupied the fifth floor as a wood-turning manufactory, lost $1,200 on stock. The fire originated in the engine-room.

The Public Schools.

The announcement that the public schools would reopen today is erroneous. The Summer vacation does not end for a week yet, and the schools will reopen on Monday, the 11th inst. The Normal College will also open its doors on the same day, and the scholars will be classified and receive their instruction books during the next succeeding days. The students of the College of the City of New-York are required to assemble at the College on the 20th inst., to receive books, &c., but the exercises of the term will not begin until the 25th inst.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE TRAVEL.

Hot Weather at Last—New-Hampshire Sea-Coast—A Glance at Life at the Beach—Delightful Resorts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENLAND, N. H., Thursday, Aug. 31, 1871.

Since my last letter four weeks ago we have had a very decided change of weather hereabouts, the coolness of July having given place to very unmistakable heat. There is still an occasional clear sharp morning when you hover with satisfaction over an improvised fire: and the nights are always sufficiently cool to make one's sleep profound and refreshing. But the average midday sun carries the thermometer well up toward the nineties, giving one a very decided impulse to seek shade and quiet. "Dog-days" is a word with a new meaning here. The resident population do not understand by that term the hot, dry, bright, glaring days when the intensified sunlight seems to have usurped the dominion of the sky and land. Here the term is applied to close, cloudy, murky days, that appear to be brewing thunder-storms which never come, and which, meanwhile, make one feel as if he were sweltering in some huge stew-pan. Temperate and equable as this climate is on the general average, I do not remember to have visited a locality where the atmospheric influences, even independently of the changes from hot to cold, were so very decided and appreciable. Were I a dweller here, I think I might more readily comprehend an Englishman's aversion to an east wind, and be led to believe with immutable faith that the great centre and fountain of magnetism lies at the north pole.

The advent of the warm weather has brought a very considerable rush of Summer travel to these parts. Not only have the sea-side resorts been made to swarm with a fresh and sudden influx of health and pleasure seekers, but the tide has overflowed into the adjoining rural districts, and many of the staid and demure old New England homesteads have been surprised into receiving whole families and troops of friends from the city, who make the old and almost solemn rooms echo with new-found bustle, and the grassy lawns and meadows gay and picturesque with their stylish Summer costumes, and the variegated paraphernalia of new croquet sets.

If you will glance at the map you will see that New-Hampshire has been sadly swindled out of her proper share of the Atlantic sea-coast. Massachusetts seems to have been quite content to make her northern boundary a straight east and west line until it approached within a score of miles of the sea, when her claim to territory takes a sudden and most unaccountable deflection northward, even passing the Merrimac, which would at least have furnished her with the excuse of a natural boundary, and thus chops off several miles of salt-water frontier from the Granite State. The disputed title formed the subject of a grave and formal conclave among the provincial big wigs, over a century ago, in which New-Hampshire came out second best. On the other hand, Maine, having no end of rocks and bays and headlands, swoops down from the north in a right line, also slicing off on that side a long and narrow strip of water-front, which, in a more generous, if not a more fair distribution, ought to have fallen to the share of New-Hampshire. Between these two grasping States she has only a little shoulder thrust out into the white surf, the whole New-Hampshire coast only measuring about eighteen miles. But, though thus shorn and reduced in length, it has some compensation in advantages, having secured not only the fine harbor of Portsmouth, but three of the most eligible and popular watering-places on the coast, Hampton and Rye Beaches and the Isles of Shoals. Hampton Beach and Rye Beach have each obtained a reputation that extends westward to the Mississippi, and which they justly deserve. The residents of a century ago evidently did not anticipate that surf-dipping was to become a fashionable pursuit, and therefore built Hampton Village proper a mile or so back from the beach, devoting the intervening salt marshes to haying purposes alone. But the times and manners are changed since then. Hampton village remains on its original site; but its old-time square farm-houses are being gradually metamorphosed into smart-looking suburban cottages with French roofs, while a causeway has crept out over the salt marsh to the shore, and an ambitious hotel has perched itself up on the bold promontory of Boar's Head, while other aspiring hotels and other smart-looking French cottages are stretching themselves out north and south along the two fine beaches on either hand. The usually troublesome "choice of evils" here resolves itself into an equally troublesome choice of benefits. If you select a stopping place on the beautiful and sheltered curve of the beach you are protected from the raw, foggy gusts, and your surf-bath runs obligingly up to your front door. If, on the other hand, you choose the hotel and the promontory that run out to sea a quarter of a mile, you have a breeze that defies the dog-days, and you may gaze with never-ending interest on the magnificent view in which you count nine light-houses from Straw's Point to Cape Ann. For my own part, I think that only the great American watchword "combination," is needed to admit us to all the delights and conveniences of which this resort is susceptible. If a Yankee can construct a machine that will make almost anything you care to call for, surely this clock-and-spindle country should produce a genius who can place a first-class hotel on a circular railway moved by well-regulated clock-work, which shall find itself on the promontory for the sunrise view, on the beach for the 12 o'clock bath, into a refreshing shade of elm-trees for the afternoon game of croquet or base-ball, and back again on the low-tide sea-shore for the moonlight ramble. With such an arrangement Hampton Beach would be complete. Meanwhile, a host of visitors, less fastidious than myself, have filled up its hotels and boarding-houses with unpronounceable Indian names, and drive, lounge and bathe on its broad and superb beaches in utter content.

Rye Beach lies but a few miles north of Hampton; it is more than a mile long, at least fifty yards wide, and so smooth, compact and perfectly sloped that it seems much more like an artificial creation than a work of nature. Here is the Ocean House, the largest and most ambitious of the New-Hampshire sea-side hotels. A month ago its window-blinds were shut and its corridors echoless. Now it is running over with Summer guests, and a brass band adds its clamor to the daily turmoil and confusion. Rye Beach is in one respect more cheerful than Hampton. The high ground runs up close to the shore, and there is no intervening salt-marsh. As a consequence, grass and shade are within easier reach, and that bane of all sea-side resorts—the bright and glaring sunshine on sand and water—is less intolerable. The Ocean House sits close down by the beach, like a huge hen among a scattered, but now quite numerous, brood of smaller hotels, and boarding-houses, and private cottages, which have been hatched from this original nest-egg of Summer travel. They do not thrust themselves on one's attention on a first visit to this locality, and it requires a little familiarity with the country to appreciate their aggregate importance. Indeed it is estimated that at the various hotels alone, at and about what is popularly known as Rye Beach, at least a thousand guests find accommodations, while the boarding-houses perhaps hold a third or half as many more. The whole coast is being rapidly transformed into a continuous sea-side village of the New-England pattern. Nor will this result, when reached, by any means exhaust the capabilities of this region for Summer recreation. The railroad, which skirts the coast, sets the visitor down at only from three to five miles from the various beaches, and where he can already smell the sea air on any convenient height. I think I can foresee the day not far distant when the rather feverish hotel life on the immediate sea-shore will give place to the more quiet and retired exclusion of inland Summer cottages, with its daily incident and purpose of a drive to the beach for a bath and an airing. Health and economy will, I think, both gain something from the change.

Much as the Americans affect to shun the economical question of a pleasure trip, there is, nevertheless, with the yearly increase of Summer travel, a tendency to a more earnest consideration of the dollars and cents to be involved in a proposed tour, or in a season's programme. There will, perhaps, always remain a certain shoddy element at popular resorts which clings to the vulgar idea that he who spends the most money is the best fellow: and there will, perhaps, remain a certain class of mushroom hotels that will endeavor to pluck the pockets of these spendthrifts, by pandering to their coarse vanity with impossible bills of fare in mutilated French, and by filling their balloon structures with tawdry finery. But California gold, and oil-wells, and war contracts are things of the past, and sooner or later the millennium of social simplicity and unostentatious elegance must come, even into the fast and flashy life of our pleasure resorts, as a symptom and a step in the right direction.

These New-Hampshire resorts of course attract their reasonable share of the celebrities of the day, of whom Ex-Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, Mrs. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, the authoress, and Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE are perhaps the most noteworthy. J. G. N.

A HOLIDAY VACATION.

A Dreary Resort—The Recent Disaster—Cool Weather—A Letterer's Experience.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1871.

Why people should come to Gloucester at all for pleasure or recreation is not at first sight to the casual stranger readily perceptible. Dropped down at the dingy station, in the midst of a drizzling rain from a train that seems reluctant to approach, and glad to get away from its dreariness, one's impression of the straggling, shabby town, are scarce likely to be favorable. Nor as the dejected tourist presses on in search of the one hotel of the place, is his discouragement at all diminished by what he sees still less by what he smells. The sluggish air is charged with a choice variety of all the unpleasant odors that Dr. HOLMES finds distinctive of the New-England sea-coast.

"The fishy smells of salt Nahant,
The leathery smells of Lynn,"

seem here to be concentrated in an overpowering bouquet of all unsavoriness. One may almost fancy that the ghosts of all the countless mackerels that in past time have fallen victims to the prowess of Gloucester fishermen, have returned to visit an eloquently silent vengeance on their oppressors. Or else it is the odor of that decay which has fallen upon the place. Time was when Gloucester was a watering-place of note, when the elect of Boston society had here their country-seats, and made the old town gay with their liveried equipages and their Summer revelries. But fortune, cruel and capricious now as when Horace reviled her, soon lifted her fitful wing and scuttled away to newer favorites. The country-seat and the equipages have removed themselves, with the elect, to Swampscott and Nahant, and Gloucester, resigning her crown, let us hope, with becoming resignation, is fain to content herself with such mild dissipations as an occasional fair or camp-meeting, or the more thrilling excitement of tableaux in the parlor of the hotel.

To the superficial pleasure-seeker, fresh from the whirl of gayety at more fashionable resorts, Gloucester offers few attractions. Nor is its popularity apt to be increased by the fact that it is only by the Eastern Road of ill repute the place can be reached. I traveled over the scene of the late frightful accident within less than forty-eight hours after its occurrence. Already with that terrible heartless promptitude with which man's necessity puts away the remembrance of man's suffering, all vestiges of the wreck had disappeared as we passed Revere. Yet still in many little incidents was visible the same spirit of carelessness and mismanagement which wrought the fearful disaster. At very few of the stations was the name called so as to be heard by all the passengers, nor at most of them was any sign displayed to show the locality. The train, too, jolted and bumped and wabbled in a way to indicate either a very imperfect condition of the road-bed, or some great defect in the running gear. And, finally, from a brief experience, limited happily to two trips either way, on accommodation trains and one on an express. I should suppose that if the roads have any time-table at all, conductors and engineers are permitted to violate them at discretion. The accommodation trains in neither case left or arrived at any station on the route on time, and in one case arrived at Boston half an hour late. When it is remembered that expresses on this road are run dangerously close to way trains, (there being, for example, at Beverly an interval of but two or three minutes between the due arrival of the 4¾ Beverly accommodation and the 5 o'clock Gloucester express,) it will be a matter of amazement, in view of this loose management, that the Revere slaughter has not occurred before. As for the accommodation, that is on a par with everything else. Many of the cars are low, dirty looking, and uncomfortable, and I heard some returning passengers from one of the numerous camp-meetings hereabout, complain that they had been thrust into baggage-cars.

Yet braving the perils and discomforts of the Eastern Road, which the rigid investigation now going on may possibly amend, whoso comes to Gloucester in a contented and humble spirit may find sufficient recompense. If it is sweet to do nothing, there ought to be in the air of Gloucester a sweetness which its multitudinous odors belie. There is certainly about the place a quiet and repose most grateful to nerves irritated by the incessant roar, and rattle, and strain of city life, and the tired toiler, fleeing from the dust and drudgery of town, can find no fitter places wherein to "loaf and invite his soul." The hotel, which with unwonted modesty calls itself a "Summer boarding-house," and is, indeed, fairly and civilly kept, with a certain display of personal interest on that usually vague attraction, the landlord, that smacks of the old time inn, is on the very edge of the water. So far as the distance is concerned, there is nothing to prevent the boarders from donning bathing-dresses in their rooms, and so stepping from the piazza into the surf. The weather, too, is here always delightfully cool, even when in New-York and Boston it may be intolerably hot, and although since my arrival there has been a superabundance of rain, I am told and try to believe that it is quite an exceptional occurrence, and only the breaking up of a long drouth. Then there is an ease and unconventionality about the place which is not without its charm. Even the sight of that young gentleman, whose intrepid soul wreaks itself in a gorgeous blue silk dressing gown at dinner, is absolutely refreshing to a spirit wearied of the absurd formalities and restrictions of fashion. The young ladies come to the parlor, if they choose, of evenings in their muslin morning dresses, and go about with their hair down in most ravishing oblivion of chignons and decorum. Nobody attempts to be entertaining, and life is delightfully listless and dull. In this charming monotony each new comer is a sensation, the mail is an excitement, the dinner hour an event. We are all lotos eaters, fed on the ambrosia of fresh mackerel, and the nectar of the keen, pure sea-air.

Yet, though this irresponsible leisure is our chief delight, and not the least useful or wholesome to the Summer idler, we do not lack on these lovely moonlight evenings more æsthetic enjoyments. Last night there was such a view from our seaward front as many a more famous *boin de mer* might have envied. The moon, almost at full, flooded the scene with a lavish splendor of light so intense as to be almost painful, and so glorified the squalid houses and rather commonplace bay, that one saw no longer the little New-England fishing town, but rather all loveliest cities by the sea of memory and romance. In the remote distance twinkled the many lights that guard this dangerous coast; on the foreground rose and fell gently the graceful outlines of a yacht, each spar and rope defined sharply in this wonderful illumination. In all the seaward horizon, there was no other sign of life or humanity, nor any sound but the soft lapping of the surf. The picture was so calm, so peaceful, so lovely, so enveloped in that wierd, unfamiliar beauty with which moonlight transfigures common life, that it seemed unreal and almost theatrical. One expected to see some romantic, dark-browed corsair descend presently from yonder rakish schooner, and bear away his expectant bride from that frowning chateau on the left, which in day time is only a most prosaic and terrible old shanty, with a strong flavor of decayed fish. The wind was pretty fresh withal, and I don't know how many vows were made and how many colds in the head were caught under the inspiration of that superb moonlight.

Today we are to have a grand sensation. The Boston Templars are to come up here in state and full regalia for some occult reason connected with their mystical craft, and there is to be a promenade concert in the evening, winding up with a hop. So all Gloucester is ajoy with excitement, and the entire country round about, from Beverly to Cape Ann, is expected to empty itself this night into its fishy embraces. All day long, with brief intermissions, it has been raining heavily, and the good Templars, I fear, will be "dem'd moist unpleasant bodies" before their festivities are over. Let us hope that the splendors of the evening will console them. If I survive the shock of so much amusement, I will try to give an account of it. C.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

A Seducer Shot by the Father of His Victim in a Dry Goods Store—The Father's Statement.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Wednesday, gives the following particulars of a tragic event of which mention has been made by telegraph:

A few minutes after 10 o'clock yesterday morning an elderly man, dressed plainly, as if a farmer, carrying a double-barreled shot-gun, entered SEESSEL'S dry-goods store, on Main-street, and asked for some lawns. One of the clerks showed him several pieces, after which the man asked to see some domestics. This class of goods was kept in the rear portion of the store, and, asking his customer to step back, Mr. BEASLEY started in that direction. Mr. BEASLEY asked the man if he would not leave his gun there until they returned. "Oh, no, I don't care; I will just carry it along with me."

To the right of and very near the end of the store was the "cassimere" counter, under charge of Capt. J. THEODORE ADAMS. That gentleman was at the time engaged in waiting upon some ladies. In walking back Mr. BEASLEY was a few feet in advance of his customer, and, after passing the ladies mentioned, he turned to look for that person. To his great astonishment he beheld him with his gun at shoulder, taking deliberate aim at ADAMS. That gentleman, looking up and seeing the man, dropped behind his counter and commenced crawling toward some boxes, behind which he could screen himself. When he dropped to the floor the man ran rapidly around the end of the counter, and again taking aim fired. The contents of the gun—a quantity of large buck-shot struck Mr. ADAMS in the left leg, directly at the knee, shattering the bone and cutting the femoral artery. The man turned around, and, without saying a word, passed through a row of terror stricken clerks to the front door, where he handed his gun to a young man who was evidently in waiting.

Standing for perhaps half a minute on the sidewalk, as if deliberating, the man started up Main-street to the Adams street Station-house. Meeting Capt. ATHEY at the Station-house, he said: "I wish to surrender myself; I shot a man in SEESSEL'S store a few minutes ago, and I guess I killed him."

Going in with him, he gave his name as J. W. S. BROWNE, and after being searched was taken back and placed in a cell.

Mr. ADAMS, after being shot, cried out: "Don't shoot. For God's sake, somebody take him away." The proprietor of the store and several employes of the house who were up-stairs at the time, hearing the report and subsequent confusion, came running down, and were the first to go to Mr. ADAMS' assistance. That gentleman was evidently in great agony, and was brandishing a revolver in his hand. He was found to be bleeding very freely, and a wagon was procured in which he was conveyed to the Worsham House, where he had been boarding. Drs. ROGERS and LYNCH were summoned, and made an examination of the wound. The surgical aid arrived too late, however, for he gradually sank under the excessive hemorrhage until a few minutes after 1 o'clock, when he died.

THE STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

The cause of the shooting was the alleged seduction of Mr. BROWNE'S daughter MILLIE by Mr. ADAMS. The latter gentleman last Monday spoke to one of his brother clerks and said that he was in trouble. Asking him what was the matter, he replied that Mr. BROWNE had said he must marry his daughter, to whom he had been paying attentions for some time. He said that he had had criminal knowledge of the lady in question.

Mr. BROWNE has made the following statement:

"Friday last I first discovered my daughter's condition, but never learned its author until yesterday morning. As soon as I learned of it, I went immediately to Mr. ADAMS, who was staying in SEESSEL'S, and told him that he must marry my daughter. This was about 8 o'clock, and he told me to go away, and he would meet me at my store, No. 315 Second-street. I went away and waited at my store until about 10½, when, he not coming, I again went to SEESSEL'S. Going up to him I asked him why he had not come to my store according to promise. He made some frivolous excuse about some one being sick, and that he could not neglect his business. Telling me to come around to a certain store on Union-street, he went away. In company with my son I did go around and there met ADAMS. He said that he could not marry my girl because he had no money. I told him that while I did not have much, I could and would help him along all in my power. My daughter was willing to marry him, and I had nothing to say. Upon his again flatly refusing I said: "I will go unarmed today, but if you do not marry my daughter this day, you take your own life in your hand." He laughed at me, and said that was a game two could play at, and that he could pull and shoot as quick as I could. Coming out on the sidewalk, he said: "Well, I suppose you will not take any advantage of me. You will give me a show." Says I: "What show did you give me? What show did you give my daughter? I will take any and every advantage of you that I can, as you have done the same with me."

We then separated, and I returned to my store, where Col. DUBOSE came with JOHN D. ADAMS about 12 o'clock to see me. Col. DUBOSE said that he had come as a mutual friend, to see if this thing could not be arranged amicably. Says I, "This is no child's play; I am terribly in earnest, and that man must marry my daughter." That was the last talk I had with any of them. When I returned home last night I met my daughter and questioned her. She told me that ADAMS had asked her if I was a Mason. She told him "Yes;" and he said, that he also was a Mason, and that Masons were under obligations to protect each other's families, and that whatever they did that way was all right. By this kind of talk he succeeded in effecting his purpose and ruined my daughter. Well, this morning I got up and told some of my folks that I was going after ADAMS. I had some trouble in getting a gun, but finally hired one for three days, telling the man I was going a hunting. I just walked into the store and had the gun pulled down on him before he saw me, when he dropped as if shot, behind the counter. I ran around some ladies who were in the store, and shot him. I gave him every show, but he would not repair the damage he had done me, and this is all that was left me to do.

While making his statement, Mr. BROWNE evinced much emotion, at times half suppressed sobs welling up in his throat so as to stop his speech while his eyes filled with tears.

Statistics of Fires in August.

From the report of Fire Marshal MCSPEDON for August it appears there were eighty fires during the month, of which thirty-five were caused by the carelessness of occupants and employes in the use of lights, matches, fire, &c.; four by children playing with fire and matches, four by defective flues, eleven by kerosene-oil, three by liquid-gas, two by spontaneous combustion, two by supposed incendiaries, and the remainder were caused by various accidents. Loss on buildings, $14,900; on contents, $46,673. Total, $61,573. Insurance on buildings, $145,200; on contents, $463,475. Total, $603,675. Uninsured loss on buildings, $1,575; on contents, $3,375. Total, $4,950. The number of fires in which the loss was less than $100 was 58; between $100 and $1,000, 8; between $1,000 and $5,000, 11; between $5,000 and $10,000, 2; between $20,000 and $50,000, 1. Comparative statement of fires, loss and insurance for August, 1870, and August, 1871:

	Fires.	Loss.	Insurance.
August, 1870	64	$83,200	$444,650 00
August, 1871	80	61,573	608,675 00
Average loss per fire in August, 1870			$1,300 00
Average loss per fire in August, 1871			769 60

During the month there were received at this office fourteen complaints of various matters, alleged to be dangerous in the cause or promotion of fires. All of said complaints were promptly investigated, and the necessary action taken in relation thereto.

The Real Worth of the Hydrostatic Test to Boilers to be Determined by Trial.

In order to settle many of the theories concerning the relative amount of pressure by cold water and by steam which a boiler will stand, Mr. F. B. STEVENS, the Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Works, has instituted a series of experiments on four boilers taken from boats belonging to that Company. The first of these began yesterday at the workshop of the Company in Hoboken, in the presence of a large number of scientific and practical engineers. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure sufficient to burst them, which varied in the different boilers from 60 to 112 pounds. The trial thus far has been very satisfactory, and the final results arrived at cannot be too highly estimated. The following were the results in each of the three boilers:

The first one experimented on was built by FLETCHER & HARRISON in 1858, and when taken from the steamer *Fenton* was allowed to carry forty pounds of steam. Under the test it leaked at a patch on ninety pounds pressure; started the stay bolt at 100, and finally at 112 the experiment was discontinued.

The second boiler tested was built as a mate to the first for the same steamer, and was allowed to carry forty pounds of steam. It gave out at sixty-six pounds, the stay bolts in the back connection pulling through, causing it to leak so badly as to prevent higher pressure.

The third was built in 1846, by J. P. MORRIS & Co., of Philadelphia, and when last in use was allowed thirty pounds of steam. The brace broke over the crown sheets at forty-two pounds, but without any leak; at sixty pounds, four brace-rivets broke in the arch of the furnace, which caused it to leak so badly that the test was discontinued.

The fourth and last boiler experimented on was built by H. R. DUNHAM & Co., in 1849, and was allowed forty pounds of steam when taken out. At sixty-three pounds the stay-bolts gave way. Pressure then ran up to seventy-five pounds, when a socket bolt in the back connection drew out, causing so large a leak as to compel the experiments to cease.

This concluded the first day's experimenting, but it is the intention of Mr. STEVENS to continue the experiments, and finally to explode the boilers by steam pressure, they being but little injured by the severe test which they underwent. By this means the difference between the action of steam and hydrostatic pressure will be ascertained. All the gentlemen present were unanimous in the opinion that facts such as were developed by these experiments were now wanted by the engineering world.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The New-Jersey Republican State Convention is to be held in Trenton on Thursday.

The Hartford *Courant* denies that MARK TWAIN has bought a house in that city.

All the Mayors in New-England are expected to be present at the New-England Agricultural Fair, in Lowell, Mass., on Friday.

A physician in Michigan took a poor boy's coat, pantaloons, and vest in payment for professional services.

The failure of the banking firm of MCEWEN & SON, of Columbus, Ind., for $300,000, is reported.

They now say that Massachusetts sexton was not drunk when called upon to attend a funeral—"only nervous."

JOHN TYLER, of Vernon, Vt., shot a golden eagle last week measuring seven feet five inches from tip to tip of its wings. Why?

A Pennsylvania paper runs up this ticket: For President, the great soldier, ULYSSE S. GRANT; for Vice-President, the great friend of the soldier, ANDREW G. CURTIN.

The Irish citizens of Luzerne County, Penn., will have nothing to do with the so-called Democracy, and the county promises to repeat its Republican majority at the coming election.

The anti-dram-shop party's State Convention, to nominate candidates for State offices, is to be held, according to the call, in Syracuse on Wednesday.

Mrs. SUSAN LANE, who died in Exeter, N. H., a few days ago at the advanced age of ninety years and ten months, left a twin sister still in good health.

Dr. GEORGE BURR, of Binghamton, who was given RULLOFF'S head, is to tell the results of his examination before the State Academy of Medicine, in this City, on the 14th inst.

A white marble monument to the Confederate dead was dedicated at Charlestown, West Virginia, on Wednesday last. It is twenty feet high, and is placed in a cemetery in which are buried 243 Confederate soldiers.

A young couple in Connecticut became acquainted on the 4th of July, were married on the 5th, and last week the husband published an advertisement warning all persons not to trust his wife on his account.

A widow, a boarding-house keeper out in Kansas, who entered a complaint against a boarder, gave her age as twenty-three, when she is fifty, if she is a day, and the enraged Justice dismissed the case without inquiring any further.

Col. MILLIGAN, of Sons of Liberty disgrace, is making a move in a County Court with a view to having the Democratic Supreme Court of Indiana review the proceedings by which his case was transferred to the United States Courts.

A man who ran away from his wife in Pittsfield, Mass., with another woman, got tired of his new affinity after spending all his money, and wrote to his wife to send him funds to pay his fare back to her. She didn't do it.

Rev. AUGUSTUS WOODBURY is to deliver the oration at the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Providence, R. I., on the 16th inst., and a poem by HELEN SARAH WHITMAN will be read.

An old gentleman took a huge volume of history of a thousand pages, with maps and illustrations, into a bookstore, a few days ago, and saying he wished another copy, offered to lend it to them as long as they needed it to print another by.

The conductor of a Fulton-avenue car, Brooklyn, actually stopped his crowded car on Saturday afternoon, pursued a lady to the sidewalk, and insisted upon correcting a small mistake he had made in his own favor in giving her change when taking her fare.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON has declined the office of Superintendent of the Eastern Railroad to which he was recently elected, and Mr. JEREMIAH PRESCOTT, who had resigned to accept a position on a Western road, will remain for the present and endeavor to bring order out of chaos.

The Rochester *Democrat* urges the renomination of Judge E. DARWIN SMITH in the Seventh Judicial District, in accordance with the custom, and because he has discharged the duties of the position to the satisfaction of the Bar of the district and of the public.

It is told of an old, illiterate resident of Posey County, Indiana, that sometimes when asleep he will repeat accurately long sermons that he has heard, and lectures upon scientific subjects, of which he has not the slightest conception or recollection when awake.

A pension which EDWARD O. SARGENT'S father, down in Maine, has been drawing under the supposition that he was killed in the war, has been stopped, he having recently returned from Australia, whither he went without informing the old folks at home.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers now has 133 divisions or lodges in the United States and Canada. They will hold their eighth annual meeting in Toronto in October. The association has accumulated a fund of $10,000 for the relief of needy disabled engineers, widows and orphans, but there has never yet been a call for a dollar of it.

A boy five years old went to a house in Detroit a few days ago, said that he was from Chicago, that his parents were both dead and that he would like to have a home. He looked neat and intelligent, and the family decided to adopt him. Three days after, when he showed himself in the front yard for the first time, he was seen and claimed by his mother, who lives a few blocks away, and who had hunted the city over for the lad.

In reply to a recent letter from Gov. CALDWELL, in relation to emigration to the highlands of North Carolina, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT says that it will give him the sincerest pleasure to bear his testimony to the beauty and natural fertility and salubrity of that lovely region of country, and to the hospitality of its inhabitants. Western North Carolina, he continues, "is the Switzerland of the United States, east of the Mississippi. I have passed through four of its gaps, and I have twice been up or down the valley of the French Broad. I hope it may ere long be filled with as dense, as industrious, and as free and happy a population as that of European Switzerland."

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* has never liked VALLANDIGHAM'S new programme. It strives in its issue of Thursday last to show how the Democracy last Spring were marching on to victory, and then says: "There lived, however, in Ohio a man of insatiable ambition, of indomitable will, and reckless moral and political courage. Passed by and utterly forgotten in the forward march of events, the wreath of victory on other and abler brows, he sprang upon the party and the country an issue as senseless as it was unfortunate and ill-timed. An issue of words and nothing more. * * * To indorse the amendments is out of the question. To approve the method of their adoption is equally impossible. To inforce their provisions, to give to negro suffrage a fair, full, and honest trial, is what all are disposed to do, and will do, in spite of misrepresentation and abuse."

An enraged cow dashed among a crowd of people in one of the streets of St. Louis on Wednesday afternoon and badly injured six persons. She ran against a stick of timber which two men were carrying, and pushed it around with such force that it struck Congressman ERASTUS WELLS, who was standing near at the time, and knocked him down, fortunately not injuring him greatly.

THE CITY AND THE TIMES.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

Not merely the citizens of New-York City, but the entire nation, owe a debt of gratitude to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the fearless and efficient manner in which it has fought the Tammany Ring, and has shown up the men composing it as thieves and scoundrels, who would be expiating their crimes in the Penitentiary if justice were anything more than a name in New-York. The men attacked by the TIMES are powerful, unscrupulous, and command an unlimited amount of money. They are backed by a powerful political faction, and are further strengthened by the apathy of a large number of respectable citizens who prefer to be robbed rather than to take the time to attend to their public duties. The rulers of New-York laughed at the attacks made upon them, although the persistent manner in which the TIMES carried on the war from day to day and month to month made them anxious to muzzle it. Efforts were therefore made by the Ring to obtain a controling interest in it, when it was found that its present managers could neither be bribed nor bullied, but fortunately without success. At length the time came when it was possible to strike a blow that would make Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, HALL, CONNOLLY & CO. appreciate the fact that a free, honest and fearless newspaper is a power to be feared by scamps who obtain control of public offices for the purposes of plunder. By some means the TIMES obtained possession of a portion of the long-concealed accounts of the City, and it exhibited to the taxpayers of the City of New-York, in figures that the Ring have never dared to deny, ample evidence of the fact that they were being plundered without mercy by the gang of scoundrels who have seized the City Government. This publication had the desired effect of making the thieves tremble not only for their ill-gotten wealth, but for their precious persons. It is certain that in no other city in the country could such an exposure have been made without consequences of the most serious kind to the guilty parties. The rulers of New-York, however, tenaciously held on to their plunder, and amused the public with lying statements and with promises that the accounts should be published in full. After weeks of delay a mass of documents purporting to be the accounts of the county were dumped in a room at the City Hall, and the public told to make what they could out of them. The TIMES has made good use of even the limited opportunity thus afforded, and has compared and arranged the accounts in such a manner as to present intelligible statements to the public, and to convict the Ring by its own evidence of all the crimes that have been charged against it.

The thoroughness with which the TIMES has done its self-appointed work merits the heartiest praise from all who are interested in the maintenance of good government, and in preventing the most important offices of trust and honor from falling into the hands of notorious scoundrels. The attacks of the TIMES on the Tammany Ring, if they have no other effect, will undoubtedly prevent a Tammany candidate from being nominated for the Presidency next year. It is to be hoped, however, that other and equally important results will follow, and the signs are at present greatly in favor of the ultimate triumph of the cause of right and justice. The German Democrats of New-York are rebelling against Tammany rule, and if they are properly supported by the native-born citizens who are tired of being plundered, TWEED, HALL, SWEENY, CONNOLLY & CO. can be driven from office at least, even if they are not punished for their crimes.

As a matter of course, the TIMES has made itself the object of Tammany's vengeance, and as the Ring have been unable to secure the silence of the paper in any other way, an attempt is to be made to crush it. For this purpose a claim to the land upon which the TIMES building stands has been trumped up, and the Mayor has instituted a suit for its recovery by the City. The object of this is to at least involve the publishers of the TIMES in a tedious and expensive lawsuit, and, perhaps, to procure the appointment of a receiver, a proceeding which would oust the present proprietors during the progress of the suit.

Under these circumstances the TIMES is more than ever deserving of the sympathy and encouragement of honest men everywhere, and it is to be hoped that it will receive the substantial support that will be the most certain evidence of hearty sympathy. Apart from the attacks upon Tammany, the NEW-YORK TIMES is a most ably-edited newspaper. Its staff is composed of forcible and elegant writers, and its facilities for the collection of news are second to those of no other journal in the country. On these grounds we cordially recommend the TIMES to the favorable notice of persons in this City and elsewhere who wish to subscribe for a New-York paper. It fully deserves this kind of support, and we hope sincerely that it will receive it. The TIMES has carried on the war against Tammany almost single-handed, and at great risk and expense; and, being threatened with serious expense and loss for its invaluable services to the public, it ought to be backed up by the pecuniary as well as by the moral support of the whole country—for the whole country is interested in the downfall of the Tammany Ring, which aspires to obtain possession of the General Government, and to institute a great system of plunder, to which the robberies committed in New-York will appear of little moment in comparison.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The Tammany Ring, as they cannot refute the charges of the TIMES, propose to silence it by confiscation of its real estate. This on the claim based on some research of antiquated records, that the real estate in question was, many years ago, granted by the City to be used for a church and grave-yard; and, that having been applied to other purposes, the title reverts.

Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.

If ever "the gods" made men "mad," preparatory to their destruction, they have done it in the case of the Tammany thieves; for no better proof of madness could be found than is furnished by that Ring in their attempt to revenge themselves on the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES for exposing their robbery, by an attack on the title to the TIMES' property. The chap who consoled himself with the boast that though not able to "whip" his antagonist, he could "make mouths at his sister," was a hero in comparison with these Tammany strategists. What do they expect to accomplish in that way? Do they think to silence the public Press and invest stealing with complete immunity? Can't they see that though they utterly destroy the building, the types and presses of the TIMES by such means, and kill every man connected with it, they will only set to work hundreds of other presses, and arouse an indignation which will only make their own destruction more certain and complete? Did the circumstances at all admit the idea, we should suspect that the Tammany rascals had been employed by the TIMES as an advertising medium. They certainly could not more effectually work to that end.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The name of the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee heads the call for the mass-meeting of New-York citizens on Monday to consider the Court-house frauds revelations. The names of speakers have not yet been announced, but they will probably be taken equally from each of the political parties. If Mayor HALL is wise he will attend the meeting and frankly disclose whatever information he may possess that may be called for. The *Tribune* puts in a last word for its inculpated friends, the Hank Smith and Keyser Republicans, in the shape of an appeal to Mr. BELMONT to divert the meeting into a discussion of repeating and bogus voting at elections. We trust the meeting will stick to the true point—the millions stolen and the men—the individuals of both parties—who stole it. Parties, as such, should be forgotten. The public issue is with the half dozen men, of either or both parties, who pocketed the money, and who ought to be made to disgorge it.

New Lots Journal.

Will any believe that now, at this late day, and following the exposures and severe charges of the TIMES, that the suit is anything but an effort to annoy the TIMES, and to blind the public by a seeming desire to protect the interests of the City. A crying "stop thief," to divert attention from the real thief, the crier. The "incorruptibles," like a cunning fox, are striving to throw hunters and hounds off the chase, but they will scarcely succeed.

Painted Post Times.

No one knows better than Mayor HALL that the TIMES has a good title to its property, but his object is to compel the TIMES to spend a large amount in defending a suit brought in the name and at the expense of the City. It is folly for the Ring to suppose that people will believe that there is any other reason for this suit. The TIMES has branded them as knaves; are they anxious to prove themselves fools as well?

New-Orleans Republican.

Since the Democracy of New-York has been so fearfully exposed in its rottenness, and since the people have demanded an explanation of its extraordinary expenditures, it has determined to print all the corporation accounts in the order of their settlement. This is a cuttle-fish arrangement of the first magnitude. About one man in every ten thousand will read these accounts, and about one in ten of those who do read them will understand them. What necessity exists for the publication of all of the accounts? The exposures did not charge fraud in every case, but were specifically made as to the purchases of carpeting from SMITH, and the settlement of plastering with another party. Why not publish the particular items, and explain their extravagance? Why not account for the payment of nine millions of dollars to INGERSOLL, who is the admitted partner and factotum of TWEED? There was a directness in the allegations that needed an equal directness in the responses. The specific instances were mentioned in which frauds had been committed, and specific answers were solicited as to these particular items. If a man is accused of stealing a hog, he is not expected to bring up his books to prove that he paid for his chickens. Such an evasion would be taken as suspicious, particularly where he avoided the main question and displayed an earnest desire to wear out the patience of his jurors. This is what Tammany is doing now, and it almost amounts to a confession of judgment.

Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial.

One would have thought that the measure of the infamy of Tammany was long ago complete. But the suit which the Ring has now brought to deprive the NEW-YORK TIMES of the property on which its buildings are erected and its business carried on, proves that no matter how low may be the degradation into which men fall, there is still a lower and profounder possible deep. There is, of course, but one motive for this utterly atrocious procedure. It springs solely from the diabolical hatred which they entertain for that journal in consequence of its fearless exposures of their piled iniquities, and is the very apotheosis of cowardly revenge. But it will neither gag the TIMES nor quell the people. On the contrary, it will give that journal a score of friends where it had one before, and intensify the indignation of the public to a degree which will ultimately cause even Tammany, brazen and insolent as it is, to tremble. The crusade of the TIMES is the cause of the people, and the people will see to it that its champion is not harmed. Every advance in desperation which Tammany takes does but hasten its inevitable downfall. It is easy to understand how men like TWEED and his gang, finding themselves tottering to their doom, strive to drag down their conqueror with them. But it is a vain rage, nevertheless. It has been tried before, but it has never succeeded, and will not succeed now. Let the TIMES continue to rain its blows. As the wounded dragon grows more furious it grows also more weak.

Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

The latest move of the Tammany Ring is the institution of a suit to recover the ground whereon the NEW-YORK TIMES building stands. Of course the object of HALL and his confederates is one of malicious persecution, and they have secured the cooperation of the New-York Common Council to aid them in their designs. They have no hope nor expectation of winning the case and dispossessing the TIMES Company of their property. The suit is undertaken purely in a spirit of revenge, and with the object in view of intimidating the Press of New-York from a free and just course of criticism. There are many corrupt Judges in New-York City—men who have frequently soiled the judicial ermine to do Tammany's work, and who stand ready to repeat the operation whenever commanded to do so. By bringing the case of the TIMES before one of these judicial highwaymen, and obtaining an order therefrom placing the TIMES Office in the hands of a receiver faithful to the interests of Tammany, Mayor HALL hopes to kill two birds with one stone. He will not only feed full his vengeance for the recent bitter and relentless hostility of the TIMES, but also put a muzzle upon all its future utterances. This is the plot, and while we know the corrupt Ring to be audacious enough to attempt to carry it into execution, the terrible danger they would incur by the undertaking should awaken a reasonable degree of prudence in their minds. The stealings of the past year, and the refusal to account for the same, are matters of grave public importance, and are awaiting a settlement at the hands of the people, which will take place some time during the coming month. But the effort to suppress the expression of candid criticism on public affairs, to muzzle and persecute those newspapers that dare to defy the power of Tammany, will, if not dropped at once, be the parent of public indignation, compared to which the excitement over the withheld accounts is as a soft south wind to a destroying cyclone. Mayor HALL had better have a care how he proceeds further in this business of attempting to break down the Press that is exposing his long-hidden iniquities. He is treading on dangerous ground. The Press is the first estate in this country. It will bear no trammels on its utterances, no manacles on its free actions. Least of all will it permit such trammels or manacles to be interposed by the infamous parties whom it is its duty, as the faithful guardian of public interests, to expose.

Newark Advertiser.

The meanest thing that Tammany has done is to order the commencement of a suit to revoke the title of the NEW-YORK TIMES to the possession of the property covered by its buildings. The property was conveyed by the City to the TIMES Association some twenty years ago, and no question has ever before been raised as to its validity. It the City repudiates that, why not also repudiate its other bonds? It is said that Mayor HALL has privately caused a recommendation to be issued through his favorite newspaper to the effect that all persons employed in the City or county offices should refrain from eating or drinking in the restaurant under the TIMES building.

Sing Sing Republican.

The Common Council of the City of New-York, instigated thereto by the Tammany Ring, have passed a resolution directing Mayor HALL to commence a suit for the ejectment of the TIMES Company from the land upon which their building stands. This exhibition of the pitiful spite of HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED, SWEENY & CO. is quite in keeping with the rascalities perpetrated by the Ring upon the public treasury, in the showing up of which the TIMES was the chief agent. The present suit is nothing but the suggestion of individual malice, and an ineffably mean attempt to gratify private vengeance.

Honesdale (Penn.) Citizen.

At the celebration by the Tammany Society on the 4th of July last, the views cherished by the Ring were so happily expressed by Mr. TWEED, Grand Sachem of the Society, that a brief reference to his address will be peculiarly appropriate. "In these great and perilous times," said Mr. TWEED, "stand-points must be taken." The stand-points which he proposed to take were but vaguely suggested; his habit had been to take things of more tangible value. "We propose," said the Sachem, "to recognize the rights of those who elect persons to high official stations to call them to personal account for the manner in which they have conducted themselves and performed their duties." In view of the suppression of Mr. TWEED'S accounts for the preceding two and a half years, we cannot help regarding this as delicately ironical. The aspirations of Tammany, as shown by Mr. TWEED, are exquisitely pure. The record of the Tammany Ring is quite another matter. There are those who believe that the latter best indicates the direction in which Tammany will "go forward," should the head-quarters of the Ring be removed from New-York to Washington.

Lebanon (Penn.) Courier.

In the way of bold, impudent rascality the leaders of the New-York Democracy are peerless. The very brazenness of their villainy almost commands admiration. They appropriate the public money to their individual uses with a coolness that Robin Hood could never command. They flaunt their robberies before the public—build private palaces, live like princes, and pension their satellites—and ask the robbed taxpayers what they are going to do about it! Not only are they bold in the display of their ill-gotten gains, but they visit vengeance upon him who ventures to question their robber rights. The NEW-YORK TIMES has been exposing their thievery, and they have been using all their skill and power to bring the TIMES to grief. Their present design is said to be to trump up some issue as regards the ground on which the TIMES building stands, and in that way get into litigation. Owning most of the Judges, they seem to think that their case once got before the Courts, their triumph is assured.

Sag Harbor Express.

The NEW-YORK TIMES having given the City authorities a great deal of trouble by its fearless exposures of municipal corruption, the Mayor and his confederates have turned upon their adversary with the threat of an ejectment suit. Perhaps Messieurs of the Ring would be content to withdraw their claim for an adequate consideration, but the TIMES proprietors must feel shy of paying money into the hands of these shrewd practitioners, and, besides, they naturally entertain some reluctance to paying the same debt twice over. The same claim which the City is now putting forth was made years ago, settled by a compromise and accordingly withdrawn, and the renewal of it at this time is simply an impudent and impotent attempt at revenge. Some clever writer has expressed the opinion that the old Church property could not have been used for a more religious purpose than the TIMES has put it to in showing up the rascalities of the Ring.

Boston Commonwealth.

In their desperation at the unanswerable charges of the NEW-YORK TIMES of wholesale robbery of the public revenues, the Democratic "Ring" leaders of the City have entered upon a scheme which can only complete their ruin as the exposure has their influence with the honest men of their party. Detected in their thievery and mercilessly exposed, the "Ring," with the most astonishing impudence, exclaim: "Time should be taken by the forelock. Transactions of a fraudulent character of years gone by should be first examined." That is, leave us alone to steal millions and go mousing among the records to see if the TIMES has a good title to property it openly purchased! The indignation at this outrage is universal and uniform.

Cincinnati Times & Chronicle.

Tammany will make little out of its attempted revenge on the NEW-YORK TIMES. The validity of the purchase has remained undisputed until the TIMES lately began its exposure of the Tammany iniquities by which the City has been robbed of millions of dollars. Then it was that Mayor A. OAKEY HALL, the zealous guardian of the City's interests, conceived the brilliant idea that the City authorities exceeded their lawful power in quit-claiming as aforesaid. The fearless honesty of the TIMES in exposing the unparalleled frauds of the TWEED-HALL Tammany rascals may cause the proprietors of that journal some expense in a defensive suit, but it will be more than compensated by the returns they will receive from an appreciative public which admires its honorable and unflinching conduct in this conflict with villainy in high places. There cannot be a shadow of reasonable doubt as to the result of this foolhardy suit, if it is pressed to an issue.

LARGE FIRE IN RAHWAY.

Three Factories Burned—One Life Lost—Loss, $80,000.

The largest fire which has ever taken place in that portion of the State of New-Jersey occurred at Rahway, twenty miles below Jersey City, at an early hour yesterday morning. The fire broke out in a blacksmith-shop, adjoining EYRE & BROWN'S carriage factory, on Campbell-street. It extended to WOODRUFF & DUNHAM'S carriage manufactory and WM. MORGAN'S sash and blind factory, all of which were totally destroyed, together with a barn belonging to CHAS. HOFF, and a large shed, stocked with hubs, belonging to CALHOUN & TUCKER, whose factory was, however, saved. A number of adjoining buildings were badly scorched and slightly burned, but were saved from destruction by the exertions of the firemen and citizens. When discovered, at 12¾ yesterday morning, the flames had made considerable headway, and were breaking from the blacksmith-shop in which they originated into the adjoining factory of EYRE & BROWN, which was stocked with valuable material and some fine finished work. The alarm was immediately given, and though the building was soon a mass of flames, the building being frame and filled with inflammable materials, some of the finished carriages, which were nearer the doors, were removed. There are several fire companies in the town supplied with apparatus, but though a city of 15,000 inhabitants, there are no water facilities, and finding it impossible to save the larger establishments on account of their nearness and the lack of water, the firemen directed their efforts to securing the smaller buildings at a distance, and to the removal of some of the more valuable work.

Before the fire gained any headway in WOODRUFF & DUNHAM'S factory, twenty-five carriages, landaus, clarences, &c., valued at about $20,000, had been saved from the lower story of the building. This edifice was a three and four story frame, having a frontage of 89 feet and a depth of 210 feet, with a wing in the rear, considerably wider than the main building. Twenty-five minutes after the fire was discovered, this immense structure, with its materials and 20,000 feet of dry white wood in the rear, was a seething mass of flames, with a heat so intense as to blister the faces of the firemen, and burning so fiercely that some of the oak hitching-posts on the sidewalk were burned to the ground. Ten minutes later, MORGAN'S sash factory, a brick building, 40 by 60 feet, standing close to the larger frame-building, was another mass of flames, and before 2 o'clock the walls had all fallen in. There was no wind at all at the time, or nothing could possibly have averted a most fearful conflagration, destroying half the town. The hub factory of CALHOUN & TUCKER, on the same block, was on fire twice, but was saved with the loss of a quantity of finished hubs stored in a shed, and valued at about $1,200. A stable in the rear of WOODRUFF & DUNHAM'S factory, belonging to Mr. CHAS. HOFF, was also destroyed. A horse and carriage were, however, saved, the building and stock being a total loss. Mr. HOFF'S house adjoining was on fire, but was saved with a loss of about $500. The house of Mr. MORGAN and Chamberlin's Hotel, on the adjoining block, were also on fire, and had there been a slight breeze, none of these buildings would probably have been saved. The First Methodist Church took fire from cinders, but was very slightly damaged. The total loss is estimated by the owners at $80,000.

The following are the losses and insurances in detail: EYRE & BROWN lose $15,000 on building and stocks; insured for $2,000 in the Andes of New-York; $2,500 in the People's Mutual, of Newark, and $1,000 in the Germania, of Newark. WOODRUFF & DUNHAM lose from $40,000 to $45,000 in addition to $20,000 of stock saved, but slightly damaged. This cannot more than half cover their actual losses, since their building was bought up at a sacrifice at Sheriff's sale, and they have large contracts which they are now unable to fill. They are insured for $23,000 only, in the following companies: Merchants' Mutual of Newark, $3,500; Newark City, $2,000; Firemen's Mutual, Newark, $2,500; Newark Mutual, $1,500; Standard, Trenton, $2,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $3,000; Germania, Newark, $1,500; Humboldt, Newark, $1,500; North America, Philadelphia, $1,500; Ætna, Hartford, $2,500; People's Mutual, Newark, $1,500. WM. MORGAN loses on building, $6,000; on machinery, $2,000; and on stock, $4,000; uninsured. CALHOUN & TUCKER lose $1,200, insured for $1,500 in the Merchants' of Newark. CHAS. HOFF loses $1,500; insured in the Merchants' of Newark for $2,000. A number of other parties lose small amounts as some eight or ten buildings were at one time on fire, one house having the weather-boarding charred entirely through. By this fire over eighty men are thrown out of employment in the shops, besides numbers of outside workers.

About 6 o'clock, as some of the firemen were drawing aside some of the burning embers, the charred and blackened body of a man was exposed lying at the foot of the large chimney in WOODRUFF & DUNHAM'S factory. No person had been missed, and the town was immediately excited over the discovery. Hundreds of curious and anxious persons viewed the totally unrecognizable remains, which were taken possession of by Coroner JACKSON and removed to the Police Station. The first supposition was that it was the body of one of the employes, who had gone into the building to remove his tools, or possibly some one of the firemen who had been engaged in removing the vehicles. The roll of the workmen was immediately called, and every man answered to his name, and as at the engine-houses the rolls were called and no man missed, this supposition gave way, and nothing is known by which the poor victim can be recognized. The only testimony bearing on the point is that of a gentleman named VAIL who was throwing things from the second-story window, and when driven from the window by the flames, found that the stairs by which he had come up were on fire and falling. He noticed two other men on the floor at the time, who seemed bewildered. Running to a rear window which he opened, he discovered a lightning-rod, and calling to the men to follow him, slid safely to the ground. One of the men only followed him, and in a moment escape had become impossible. Bystanders saw the two men escape by the rod, but who either of his companions were Mr. VAIL did not know. There being no evidence to identify the body, the Coroner postponed the inquest until today, when it is hoped something leading to the identification of the missing man may be discovered. The origin of the fire is mysterious. There was nothing readily inflammable in the blacksmith shop where it was first discovered. The shop was on the ground, and the fires in the forges had gone out when the men quit work at 5 o'clock, seven hours before the fire occurred. Nothing leads to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary except the total absence of any other way of accounting for it. So extensive a fire could hardly have occurred in any other city in the State. The total lack of water for the purpose of extinguishing fires throws the blame on the city authorities, though they are now erecting water-works which it is expected will be completed within a few months. The Police force of the town is too small to be effective, and the fire had gained considerable headway before an alarm was given, and the already inefficient fire force was rendered still more so by the lack of organization. The orders of the Chief, FALLEN, were countermanded by Mr. LUFBERRY, Chairman of the Fire Committee of the Common Council, whose orders were again countermanded, until the bewildered firemen, without water and without a commander, were almost useless. The firemen, however, finally refused to obey the Councilman at the risk of losing their places on the force, and by their united efforts succeeded in saving the four or five buildings, which, in addition to those consumed were on fire, and preventing its spread.

Base-Ball.

Today the fourth game of the series between the Mutuals and Athletics for the championship takes place on the Union Grounds, and an exciting contest is expected, as on the result of this game depends another series of matches. Should the Mutuals lose the game, it will almost throw them out of the list of probable victors in the championship series.

The following is a list of local contests for the present week:

Sept. 4—Athletic vs. Mutual, on Union Grounds.
Sept. 4—Atlantic vs. Eagle, at Hoboken.
Sept. 4—Amity vs. Burnside, on Capitoline Grounds.
Sept. 4—Montauk vs. Sylvan, at Jersey City.
Sept. 5—Union Star vs. Central, on Capitoline Grounds.
Sept. 5—Excelsior vs. Resolute, on Capitoline Grounds.
Sept. 6—Mutual vs. Cleveland, on Union Grounds.
Sept. 6—Grand regimental match—Twenty-third Regiment vs. Thirteenth Regiment, on Capitoline Grounds.
Sept. 7—Chicago vs. Eckford, on Union Grounds.
Sept. 8—Excelsior vs. Harmonic.

On Saturday the Bostons defeated the Clevelands at Boston as follows:

Boston	3	0	2	0	1	3	12	11—31
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	0—10

The same day the Athletics, without MCBRIDE, defeated the Mutuals, at Philadelphia, by the appended score:

Mutual	0	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	0—8
Athletic	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1—9

In Brooklyn, the Stars defeated the Harmonics by a score of 39 to 15, on Saturday; and, on the Union Grounds, the Rockfords defeated the Eckfords as follows:

Rockford	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	5	1—14
Eckford	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	3—9

The Atlantics visited Trenton, on Saturday, and won a game from the Trentons by the following score:

Trenton	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0—5
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	3	0—14

The present week will be a busy one.

CURIOUS RELICS.

An Interesting Exhibition in Wilmington—Pistols Owned by Washington—Franklin's Singular Use of His First Dollar.

A number of valuable relics, left by Miss HENRIETTA J. BEDFORD, who died in Wilmington, Del., last month, at the age of eighty-two years, are to be exhibited for a few days in that city. The *Commercial* of Wilmington describes them as follows:

1. Two pocket-pistols, silver mounted, presented by Gen. WASHINGTON to Judge GUNNING BEDFORD, and bequeathed to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Miss BEDFORD'S will says: "During the Revolution, Gen. WASHINGTON, desiring my father, who was Aid-de-Camp on his staff, to go from Trenton to New-York on some secret embassy at night, and fearing that he was not sufficiently armed with the pistols in his holsters, presented him with a pair of pocket-pistols, with a view to his protection and greater security, which I devise to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington." On handing the pistols to Judge BEDFORD, WASHINGTON said: "If you return alive, keep these pistols as a memento."

2. A silver punch-strainer, belonging to my maternal grandfather, JAMES PARKER. Its history is briefly this: Dr. B. FRANKLIN and my said grandfather were printer boys in Boston, and saved a silver dollar from their first earnings, by selling newspapers in that city. They had these dollars made into punch-strainers, and exchanged with each other, so that this strainer is made out of the dollar earned by Dr. FRANKLIN. This is bequeathed to the Smithsonian Institute.

3. Heavy silver tankard and waiter, with the Penn coat of arms engraved on them. These were presented to GUNNING BEDFORD, grandfather of Miss BEDFORD, by JOHN PENN, Jr., and JOHN PENN, Esq. The inscription on them is as follows: "Presented by JOHN PENN, Jr., and JOHN PENN, Esq., to Mr. GUNNING BEDFORD, as a respectful acknowledgment of his services in 1788." These pieces are willed to Judge GUNNING S. BEDFORD, of New-York City, who is a great-great-grandson of the original owner. These pieces are exceedingly interesting and valuable.

4. One heavy silver meat-dish spoon, presented to Mrs. Judge BEDFORD, on the occasion of the birth of her first child, by Dr. BENJ. FRANKLIN. The will says: "FRANKLIN, at its presentation, jocularly remarked as a pap-spoon." This interesting relic is bequeathed to Mr. JOHN MCALLISTER, of Philadelphia.

5. Punch tankard, presented to GUNNING BEDFORD by Lord ASHBURTON. Beqeathed to GUNNING BEDFORD HACKETT.

6. Tea-pot, with Bedford coat of arms engraved on it. Bequeathed to H. M. METCALF.

7. Two ancient Bibles—one a French Bible printed at Amsterdam, date 1702, and the other a black letter Bible, of 1566. The first was from Mme. BALAREAU, and the latter from Mme. IENA PARKER. Both ladies were of Huguenot families. Mme. BALAREAU was the maternal grandmother of Miss BEDFORD. These valuable books are left to our Wilmington Institute.

8. The following are the most interesting relics left to Mrs. H. I. BARROL, of Elkton, Md.: One half-gallon silver tankard, from Mme. BALAREAU; one prayer-book, Mme. BALASEAU; one portrait of WASHINGTON, Mme. BALAREAU; one silver cream cup, with Balareau coat of arms; a lot of table, tea, salt, and mustard spoons and sugar tongs, all of which were imported and presented by Dr. BENJ. FRANKLIN to Mrs. Judge BEDFORD; portraits of GUNNING BEDFORD, Judge BEDFORD, and Mrs. Judge BEDFORD, the first to be presented to Judge GUNNING S. BEDFORD, of New-York City.

9. The Bedford coat of arms.

10. Antique ring presented by the Comte D'ARTOIS, brother of LOUIS XVI. and XVIII., afterward CHARLES X., of France, to Mrs. Judge BEDFORD.

The furniture, harp, piano and the rest of the household goods were also bequeathed to Mrs. BARROLL.

Judge GUNNING BEDFORD, although not a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was one of its framers, but, with his friend, Mr. BROOME, was unavoidably absent at the time of its signing. It is to be much regretted that the voluminous correspondence of the BEDFORD family with Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, Monroe and others was destroyed, as it leaves a gap in history never to be supplied.

A WRONGED CHILD.

Another Death-Scene in the Van Buskirk Den—A Girl Betrayed and Abandoned.

Coroner HERRMAN was notified yesterday morning that a female child seven days old was lying dead in the house of the notorious Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, in St. Mark's-place, and immediately proceeded to the house with Dr. JOHN BEACH to investigate the matter. Upon their arrival, MARY TURTLOT, a girl fifteen years of age, who had been employed in the house as a domestic, was brought before them as the mother of the child. Being examined under oath she stated that she was employed as a domestic in the family of JOHN GALLOP, a farmer in the town of Thurman, Warren County, N. Y., and in November last became *enceinte* by his son, TRUMAN GALLOP. Her condition becoming known to the family in March, she was told she must look for another place, but she had nowhere to go, and knew nothing of the whereabouts of her parents. About the beginning of April, TRUMAN GALLOP received a letter from Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, and told his victim he was going to send her to New-York City. On the 1st day of May they started, but at Saratoga met JAMES REYNOLDS, a cousin of the seducer, to whom the girl was turned over, and by whom she was taken to the house of Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, where she was left on the 2d day of May. She was immediately examined by Mme. VAN BUSKIRK. TRUMAN GALLOP had only paid her expenses to the den in St. Mark's-place, and, she being left to her own resources, was then engaged as a domestic in the house, with the understanding that she was to receive nothing but her board for her labor. She has not heard from her seducer since she parted from him at Saratoga, but on Aug. 1, Mme. VAN BUSKIRK received a letter from JOHN GALLOP informing her that his son had left home, and, as he had left home, he did not consider himself responsible for his acts.

The young girl thus abandoned by all who should have cared for her, continued in the house in St. Mark's-place, and on Saturday, Aug. 26, her child was born, alive and healthy. She gives Madame VAN BUSKIRK credit for attending her in her confinement, and she seems to have not suffered for want of any necessaries during her illness. The child seemed to thrive remarkably well, but on Saturday afternoon last, the young mother placing it to her breast fell asleep; when she awakened about half an hour afterwards the child was still at her breast, and she thought it was asleep, but upon examining it found it was dead. Madame VAN BUSKIRK being absent in jail, the girl notified her son, who was in charge of the house, of the death, and by him Coroner HERRMAN was summoned.

Dr. JOHN BEACH made a post-mortem examination of the remains of the infant, which showed that it had died from suffocation, and there was no reason to suspect that death had resulted from any other cause than the infant being accidentally overlaid by its mother while asleep. In order, however, that the affair might have the thorough investigation required by the circumstance of the death occurring in a house of such suspicious character, the inquest was adjourned until a future day, in order to secure the evidence of some letters which are said to be in the possession of Mme. VAN BUSKIRK. There is no reason to doubt the story of the girl, and no cause to suspect her of wilfully causing the death of the child, as Mme. VAN BUSKIRK had told her that she would have it adopted out, as the GALLOPS evidently did not intend to do anything for it. This was evident from the fact that only a few days ago another letter was received from the elder GALLOP, in which he threatened to send the girl to the poor-house if she returned to Thurman, that being her native place. Abandoned by her betrayer, she is now penniless in a city where she has not a single friend, and her condition is truly pitiable.

THE PEJEPSCOT BANK.

Singular Circumstances Attending the Defalcations of its Cashier—Nearly its Entire Capital Swept Away.

The Brunswick (Maine) *Telegraph* of last week gives us full particulars of the defalcations of Mr. JOHN ROGERS, the cashier of the Pejepscot National Bank, in that town. It says:

> "Mr. ROGERS left the bank for his house on Thursday morning of last week, on the plea of sickness, and soon sent for the officers, to whom he made confession of his defalcation, to the utter astonishment of all of them. N. WOODS, Esq., bank examiner, was sent for, and an examination of the books was entered upon. The investigation showed that Col. ROGERS had abstracted from the funds of the bank $36,136 18. This was the amount as ascertained up to Friday night, and included a sum of $4,430 which Mr. ROGERS said was overdrawn at the Bank of National Redemption, Boston. A statement of account received from the Bank of Redemption, last Tuesday, by the Pejepscot Bank, shows that Mr. ROGERS had overdrawn to the tune of $9,716 91. And some checks sold by him have been returned, which the bank will redeem, so that the total of deficit, as ascertained by the officers of the bank up to Tuesday night, is $42,318 91. The capital of the bank is $50,000. How much individuals will lose through checks given by Col. ROGERS cannot now be determined, he having no funds on deposit; in fact he drew out on Thursday of last week the sum of $1,560 standing to his credit.
>
> Mr. FRANCIS ADAMS, of Bath, formerly residing here, was a joint trustee and executor of the Gardner Green estate, of Topsham, and funds to the amount of several thousand dollars were deposited in a private package in the safe of the bank. From that package are missing two Government bonds amounting to nearly if not quite $4,500. One other marketable bond is untouched, and the unsalable property is all safe.
>
> Mr. ROGERS was Treasurer of Bowdoin College, but resigned as soon as his troubles were first known. His accounts here are reported all correct, no loss having been sustained, much to the satisfaction of Messrs. H. C. MARTIN and Capt. G. F. MUSTARD, his College bondsmen. The bondsmen on bank account are Capts. ROBERT and RICHARD MCMANUS and the George Woodside property now in possession of heirs, and the bonds are for $25,000. Mr. ROGERS made over all his property to the bank, variously estimated from $12,000 to $17,000. Mr. ROGERS received a salary of $1,000 from the bank and $800 from the College—sums sufficient to enable him to live comfortably. To these may be added the profits received from the transaction of private business and from the management of his own property. He manifested no extravagant tastes at home, but lived genteelly, having quite a family to support. What temptation overcame him, whether of early or remote date, cannot be stated, for Mr. ROGERS himself gives no information to the bank officers; he will not disclose where the money has gone nor when it went. To Mr. ADAMS he gave no satisfactory information on Monday last, when he visited him in jail to ascertain what disposition he had made of the two Green bonds.
>
> It is proper to add that Mr. WOODS, the examiner, and the directors of the bank are convinced that the spiriting away of the funds is a matter of recent date, and this would seem probable, as how could the business go on, for any considerable period of time, with nearly all the funds withdrawn?
>
> United States Marshal MARBLE came out on Saturday, quietly arrested Col. ROGERS, took him into Portland on the evening train, and lodged him in jail. At the special suggestion of acquaintances, on account of Mr. ROGERS' feeble health, Sheriff PERRY allowed him all possible latitude in jail. Had a bomb-shell or a meteoric stone been cast into the middle of Main-street, it would have created no greater surprise than the announcement that Col. ROGERS was a defaulter. True, a few people assert, it was just what might have been expected; but in almost if not all these cases, it can be found that personal feeling had much to do in summing up this judgment. Col. ROGERS is a man of stern manners at times, and as unyielding as the hills. The people generally, however, have got on amicably with him, and he has for years had the unbounded confidence of his fellow-citizens. To settle the estate of a deceased person the aid of Mr. ROGERS was sought, and he has managed for a very long period of time the property and investments of ladies and others unfamiliar with business. His apparently upright business conduct, his stern and rigid discharge of religious duty, his long membership with the Congregational Church, for a period its acting deacon, entitled him to the regard of his fellow-men. To outward eyes his life was in full accord with his professions."

Court Calendars—This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2—The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Sept 5, 1871: Nos. 218, 271, 299, 306, 321, 324, 328, 335, 336, 337.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—First Monday Calendar called at 12 M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6239—Pollock vs. Martin.	6224—Zeimer vs. Dempsey.
——Holbrook vs. De Leon.	6377—Stein vs. Rice.
6228—Burke vs. Atfield.	6893—Arnsdell vs. Lindermann.
5948—Cisco vs. Gilman.	6909—Dietz vs. Rosenblatt.
6180—Behr vs. Smith.	6910—Way vs. Goodwin.
6286—Ninth Nat. Bk. vs. Ninth Ward Bk.	6857—Bailey vs. Feit.
6217—Bruce vs. N. Y. Gaslight Co.	7268—Pray vs. Hersey.
	6195—Cook vs. Casoni.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5027—Mahoney vs. McNamara.	6040—Nelson vs. O'Brien.
5289—Beadleston vs. McIntyre.	6062—Daley vs. Stout.
5605—Murphy vs. Bucking.	6078—Jacobs vs. Berg.
5421—Pinner vs. Candler.	6080—Simm vs. Clarke.
5950—Dugro vs. Lilienthal.	6146—Griffin vs. Squier.
5968—Whitney vs. Bowne.	6157—Stiles vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.
5998—Reis vs. H. R. R. Co.	6178—Heyman vs. Parker.
6020—Gehrlicher vs. Rindskoff.	

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6909—Dietz vs. Rosenblatt.	7237—Konradi vs. Bertram.
7062—Payne vs. Arthur.	7153—Nixon vs. Brickwedel.
7067—Spelman vs. Cuff.	7269—Eaton vs. Bidwell.
7071—Simmons vs. Roberts.	7271—Ludman vs. Green.
7083—Reynolds vs. Winslow.	7272—Jones vs. Doe.
7085—Racha vs. Kern.	7273—Fernchild vs. McLean.
7086—Mason vs. Jennys.	7298—Kamock vs. Jackson.
7087—Same vs. Same.	7299—Sinclair vs. Smith.
7090—Scott vs. Goodwin.	7300—Kydal vs. Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Peter Mulhall; felonious assault and battery.	6—The People vs. Thomas Durgan; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. George Daniels; burglary.	7—The People vs. Thomas McCormick; larceny from the person.
3—The People vs. Robert Parker; burglary.	8—The People vs. James Owens; larceny from the person.
4—The People vs. Robert Parker and Thomas McGiven; burglary.	9—The People vs. James Maddison; larceny from the person.
5—The People vs. Michael O'Brien; grand larceny.	

The Civil Courts for September.

The term of the State Civil Courts which has just closed, as that which preceded it, has been remarkably devoid of litigation of public interest. For several years past the Summer months have usually been enlivened by litigations involving large pecuniary interests, and attracting earnest public attention, among which the Erie suits have borne a prominent part. This season, however, Judges and lawyers generally seemed to be of a common mind to take matters easy, and to recuperate their wasted energies at the various Summer resorts and in Europe, leaving litigants, if they have anything of importance to bring before the Courts, to await patiently the regular opening of the Fall and Winter campaign in October next.

The September Term, during which Chambers will be held for the disposition of *ex parte* and contested motions, will open to-morrow.

In the Supreme Court, Judge BARNARD will preside during the entire term.

In the Superior Court, Judge JONES will preside during the first half of the term, and Judge MCCUNN during the second half.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Judge JOSEPH F. DALY will preside during the first half of the term, and Chief-Justice CHARLES P. DALY during the second half.

In the Marine Court, in addition to Chambers, in which Judge JOACHIMSEN will preside, three jury trial terms will be held, Judge CURTIS presiding in Part I., Judge SHEA in Part II., and Judge TRACY in Part III.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 117⅝	25 Del. & Hud. Canal. 121
10,000 do. 117⅞	300 Spring M. Coal. 75
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 118⅛	100 Con. Coal of Md. 42¼
55,000 do. 119	100 do. b60. 43
800 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 114⅛	700 West. Un. Tel. c. 64⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 114⅛	100 do. bet. call. 64⅛
15,000 do. 114⅛	2300 do. 64
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 114⅜	2800 do. 63⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. 113⅜	100 Quick. Pref. b. c. 21⅞
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new. 113⅜	160 do. 22
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 113⅝	300 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 54⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 114⅛	100 do. b3. 54⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 111⅛	100 Adams Express. 55
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 74⅛	156 do. bet. call. 85⅛
15,000 Tenn. 6s, new. b3. 75	12 Am. M. Un. Exp. 57⅛
10,000 Va. 6s, Consol. 65⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 99⅞
2,000 N. C. 6s, S. Tax. 19⅛	100 Erie Railway. 31⅛
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 58	400 do. bet. call. 31⅛
24,000 Missouri St. 6s. 97⅛	15 Mich. Central. 120⅛
2,000 N. Y. 7s, B. Ln. R. 108⅛	400 Union Pacific. 33
3,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '73. 93⅛	600 do. b3. 33
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bds. 102⅝	200 do. b60. 33
12,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 90⅛	1200 do. 32⅞
12,000 Bell. & So. Ill. 1st M. 8s, S. F. bds. 97⅛	1000 do. bet. call. 33
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. Pf. 87	200 do. 33⅛
3,000 Tol. & W. Eq. bds. 85	400 Cleve. & Pitts. b3. 122
4,000 Great W. 2d M. 88	100 Illinois Central. 134⅛
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. B. ex. int. 100⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 72⅛
2,000 Quin. & T. 1st M. 89	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 93⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M. 105	100 do. 93
6,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds. 91⅛	500 do. bet. call. 93⅛
15,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st M. 89⅛	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 90⅛
10 Ocean Bank. 95	700 do. bet. call. 90⅛
8 Corn Exc. Bank. 126	100 N. J. Central. 108⅛
23 Cent. Nat. Bank. 106	500 Chic. & Rock Is. 112
10 Fourth Nat. Bank. 114⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 82⅛
	100 Bos. Hart. & Erie. 3⅛
	100 Del. Lack. & W. 109⅛
	50 Ohio & Miss. Pf. 79
	10 Morris & Essex. 94⅛
	200 do. 94⅛
	100 Chic. & Alton. s3. 119

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, R. 117⅛	100 L. S. & M. S. 112⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 114⅛	100 Panama. 74
300 Canton Co. 81	100 Union Pac. 33⅛
100 Cons. Coal of Md. 42⅛	300 do. bet. call. 33⅛
200 W. U. Tel. 64⅛	200 do. 33
500 do. bet. call. 64⅛	100 Clev. & P. 122
200 do. 64⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. 72⅛
20000 do. 64⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 93⅛
100 Quick. Min. s30. 14	200 do. bet. call. 93⅛
400 Pac. Mail. 55⅛	100 N. J. Cen. 108⅛
100 do. bet. call. 55⅛	400 Mil. & St. P. 63
15 Adams Ex. 85⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 82⅛
100 do. bet. call. 85⅛	100 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 90⅛
100 Wells-Far. Ex. b. c. 52⅛	200 Del., L. & W. 110
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 99⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. 26
3000 N. Y. C. & H. Cfs. 95⅛	200 Ohio & M. c. 47⅛
500 Erie bet. call. 31⅛	100 Han. & St. Jos. 77
50 Erie Pf. 60	200 Tol., W. & W. 66⅛
50 do. 60⅛	

MONDAY, Sept. 4—A. M.

The Trade and Financial events of the past week were quite interesting, and all in a favorable direction. The recent negotiation of the remaining $130,000,000 of the New 5 ⅌ cent. Loan, was closed up on both sides the Atlantic, and the announcement followed from the Treasury Department that $100,000,000 of the original 5-20s, of 1862, bearing 6 ⅌ cent. will cease to bear interest after first of December next, on or after which date they will be redeemed at par and accrued Interest, in Gold, at the Department. This leaves $30,000,000 of 5-20s of all descriptions to be voluntarily surrendered by the National Banks and other holders in exchange for their subscriptions to the New Loan. Of the 5-20s of 1862 called in, about $80,000,000 Coupon Bonds are held abroad, and as a corresponding sum in Gold or its equivalent has been secured to the New Loan in London, it is probable most of the exchanges will be made through the London Syndicate. Of the applications for the Loan abroad only 70 per cent. was alloted to make the sum total offered on that side, and of the $50,000,000 left open on this side the whole sum was taken by the National Banks and other corporations, leaving the New-York Syndicate no part of their $10,000,000 guaranty and advance undisposed of.

Succeeding these results, we had on Friday night, the First of September Schedule of the Public Debt, showing a further reduction of $9,232,000 in the Principal of the Debt, although the expenditures of the Treasury in August were made above the ordinary average by reason of setting aside about $6,000,000 for the Pension service due today, Sept. 4. The Imports and Customs of the month were the largest in the history of our foreign trade, while the latter, under the revised Tariff, were at an average of 5 ⅌ cent. *ad valorem* below the duties this time last year.

The heavy payments for Customs by the Importers keeps Gold both scarce and dear in the open market, for while the Customs for August at this port were $2,000,000 in excess of last year, and promise nearly the same excess in September, the Gold available for business outside the Treasury is $12,000,000 less, viz.:

Gold in Treasury, Sept. 1, 1870	$102,504,706
Gold Notes outstanding	28,415,320
Treasury surplus	$74,089,386
Gold in Treasury, Sept. 1, 1871	$90,813,691
Gold Notes outstanding	16,738,000
Treasury surplus	$74,075,691

The September programme of the Secretary of the Treasury of his weekly sales of Gold will appear in another part of our paper, by telegraph, this morning. He has little or no Gold Interest to pay this month, and no practical means of anticipating the November Interest short of the 20th October. But he may be disposed, provided the opportunity is afforded by the holders, of prepaying in Gold and stopping the Interest on part of the 5-20s of 1862 advertised to be paid off on the first of December. We apprehend that the chances are that no considerable amount of the Bonds or Certificates will be tendered for this purpose, and it would therefore seem desirable that the Secretary should avail of the present price and scarcity of Gold to keep down his accumulating surplus by liberal weekly sales. We confess we cannot appreciate either the policy or economy of keeping seventy-five millions idle in the Treasury in the Fall or Winter season, when an export demand for Gold is utterly out of the question.

Nearly all departments of trade are reported active. In the Dry Goods line, the Domestic Commission people are busy in selling both Cotton and Woolen fabrics, and the Importers are well employed, and at remunerating prices, in sales of Foreign Goods suitable for the Fall trade. The receipts of Domestic Produce are large, and the export demand considerably ahead of last year for Breadstuffs, Provisions, Petroleum, &c.

On the Stock Exchange the September revival, after a Summer of more than ordinary dullness, began to show itself at the close of the week in a way so general and decided as regards the Railways and the Miscellaneous Stocks as to leave little doubt that we are to have an active speculation for a month or two to come, and for the greater part, probably, from present appearances, in the *Bull* interest. The present condition of the Money market is about as cheap and easy as at any time during the Summer, but there is some prospect ahead of better and more natural rates of Interest, and the rise in the value of Money balances in Wall-street, on loans, at call, so far from retarding speculation, would tend to its encouragement.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 2, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,998,920
Increase in Specie	1,576,500
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,105,000
Increase in Deposits	1,064,500
Decrease in Circulation	40,233

	Sept. 3, '70.	Sept. 2, '71.	Aug. 26, '71.
National Capital	$73,032,200	$73,181,000	$73,181,000
Loan Capital	13,129,800	15,244,600	15,244,600
Total	$86,162,000	$88,425,600	$88,425,600
Loans	271,914,145	307,046,600	305,047,680
Gold and Gold Notes	18,285,629	12,298,550	10,722,050
Other Legal Tenders	49,730,772	68,384,500	69,489,500
Deposits	200,691,553	249,774,300	248,709,800
Circulation	32,736,625	30,158,587	30,198,820
In Sub-Treasury	75,093,514	72,108,069	73,052,521

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 26, '71.	Sept. 2, '71.	Sept. 3, '70.
Deposits	$248,709,800	$249,774,300	$200,691,553
Circulation	30,198,820	30,158,587	32,736,625
Total	$278,908,620	$279,932,887	$233,428,178
Required 25 ⅌ ct.	$69,727,155	$69,983,222	$58,357,044
Gold & Greenbacks	80,211,550	80,683,050	68,016,401
Excess	$10,484,395	$10,699,828	$9,659,357
Rate for money	3@5 ⅌ ct.	3@5 ⅌ ct.	6 ⅌ ct.

The Banks gain $1,576,500 on their Gold averages by reason of the collection of Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan of the United States early in the week. The whole amount of this Interest prepaid and charged up at the Treasury, Sept. 1, was $2,354,665. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday, and received in Gold for Customs for the week $3,950,366.

The Banks add $1,998,920 to their Loans. The decrease in the Greenback average is $1,105,000. The General Deposit line is up $1,064,500. In circulation there is a decrease of $40,233.

Sales of Gold during the day at 112⅞@113@112⅞ ⅌ cent. Bills on London, 108⅞@109—market dull, and rates irregular. Money, 3@5 ⅌ cent. on call loan, and 5@7 ⅌ cent. on Merchant paper.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $8,771,077, as against $7,633,970 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,955,742, against $2,648,703 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $538,437, against $1,021,603 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,950,366. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 5,165 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,376	July	$30,865,304
February	32,992,723	Aug. 5	6,441,584
March	38,448,670	Aug. 12	9,690,472
April	32,634,773	Aug. 19	7,168,065
May	34,146,019	Aug. 26	10,383,820
June	30,246,411	Sept. 2	8,721,077
Total since Jan. 1			$270,552,294
Same date 1870			208,671,086
Increase in 1871			$61,881,208

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,876	July	$17,889,653
February	18,739,742	Aug. 2	4,277,661
March	22,139,322	Aug. 9	5,200,713
April	18,930,074	Aug. 16	3,959,636
May	18,019,785	Aug. 23	4,729,437
June	18,596,138	Aug. 30	3,955,742
Total since Jan. 1			$155,004,789
Same date 1870			121,329,112
Increase in 1871			$33,675,677
Gold Sept. 2, 1871			112⅞ ⅌ cent.
Gold Sept. 3, 1870			114⅛ ⅌ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,1[illegible]9,211	July	$11,233,695
February	4,032,066	Aug. 5	565,675
March	7,569,880	Aug. 12	727,600
April	9,593,029	Aug. 19	647,349
May	9,615,698	Aug. 26	431,478
June	8,004,738	Sept. 2	538,437
Total since Jan. 1			$55,699,747
Same date 1870			45,005,879
Increase since Jan. 1			$10,693,868

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$12,226,929	January	$16,665,196
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,320,492
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,304
July	12,459,997	July	17,128,211
August	17,845,240	August	2,044,250
Sept. 2	1,500,289	Sept. 2	2,477,204
Total, 1871	$107,982,163	Total, 1871	$63,739,378
Total, 1870	94,073,748	Total, 1870	65,269,021

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Sept. 3, '70.
American Gold	112⅜@112⅞	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	114⅛@114⅛	114
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	113⅛@114	110⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents. 10-40s.	114⅛ with div.@111⅛ x.d.	106⅛
Cen. Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	100⅛@102⅜	88⅜
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	88⅛@ 90⅛	81
New-York Central	98⅛@100⅛	96⅜
New-York Central Scrip	94⅞@ 95⅝	92
Rock Island	111⅛@112⅞	114⅛
Lake Shore	110⅛@113	93⅛
N. W. Common	71⅛@ 73⅛	83⅛
N. W. Preferred	91⅛@ 94	88⅛
Reading	114 @115⅞	98
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛@ 47⅛	40⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅜@ 63⅝	62⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛@ 82⅛	80
Toledo and Wabash	63⅞@68@66⅛	52⅞
Union Pacific	32⅛@34⅛@33	....
Erie	30⅛@ 32⅛	23

The Stock Exchange closed with much buoyancy on most of the Railways and on Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. In the Afternoon the speculative feeling was quite general, and the course of prices strongly upward. The prominent Roads, like New-York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, North-west, &c., were in favor, while the transactions in Western Telegraph were the largest of the season for any single day, the additional advance from Friday being about 2 ⅌ cent. The Public Funds and the Pacific Gold Bonds were firm at an advance on Friday's quotations, and the general market closed as follows, compared with the previous Afternoon:

CLOSING PRICES—SEPT. 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	*111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	114
American Gold	112⅝	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99⅛	100⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs.	95⅛	95⅞
Reading	115⅛	115⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	112⅞
North-west Common	72⅛	73⅛
North-west Preferred	92⅛	94
Pacific Mail	54⅛	55⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛	82⅞
St. Paul Common	63⅛	63⅛
Lake Shore	112⅛	113
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	66⅛	66⅛
Western Telegraph	63⅛	65⅛
Erie	31⅛	32⅛
Union Pacific	33⅛	33

*Ex-Coupon.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,090,930 95
Gold payments	155,289 54
Gold balance	64,144,692 65
Currency receipts	459,869 92
Currency payments	449,673 01
Currency balance	7,963,375 99
Customs	663,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81 117⅛	5-20 coup., '67 113⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81 119	5-20 coup., '68 114⅛
5-20 coup., '62 114⅛	10-40 registered 111⅛
5-20 coup., '64 114⅛	10-40 coupon 111⅛
5-20 coup., '65 114⅛	6s Currency 116
5-20 coup., n. i., '65 113⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old 74⅛	Alabama 8s, M. & E. R. 90
Tenn. 6s, new bonds 74⅛	Arkansas 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O. 48
Virginia 6s, old 63⅛	Arkansas 7s, Miss. O. & R. River 47
Virginia 6s, new bds. 69⅛	Illinois Can. bds. '70 110⅛
North Car. 6s, old 44⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77 100
North C. F. Act, '66 35	Illinois coup. '79 100
North C. Spec. Tax 19⅛	Illinois War Loan 100
South Car. 6s, Jan. & July 57⅛	Indiana 6s, War L'n 100
South Car. 6s, April & Oct 61⅛	Indiana, 5s 100
Missouri 6s 97⅛	Michigan 6s, '73 101
Missouri H. & St. Jo. Issue 96⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n 108⅛
Louisiana 7s. Pen 70⅛	N. Y. coup. Bty. L'n 108⅛
Louisiana 8s, of 1910 92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72 107⅛
California 7s 112⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73 107⅛
Rhode Island 6s 100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74 107⅛
Alabama 5s 68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75 107⅛
Alabama 8s 100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77 107⅛
	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78 107⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 93⅛	Tol. & Wab. con. conv. 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 90	Han. & N. 1st 87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90	Gt. West. 1st, '88 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. 90	Gt. West. 2d, '93 87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 102	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90 89
Erie 1st Ext. 101⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st 85
Erie 1st Ind. 95	Gal. & Chi. Ext. 100
Erie 2d, 7s, '79 95⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d 98
Erie 3d, 7s, '83 96	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 103⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80 89	Mor. & Essex 1st 105
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 94	Mor. & Essex 2d 99⅛
Long Dock Bds. 92⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F. 102
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85 104⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d 104
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75 102	N. J. Cen. new bds. 102
Harlem 1st, 7s 102⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d 99
Alb. & Susq. 2d 94⅛	P., F. W. & C. 8 ⅌ c. eq. bs. 104
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82 120	Clev. & P. 2d 100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st 112	Clev. & P. 3d 97
M. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d 99	Clev. & P. 4th 84
M., S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c. 103	Chi. & Alton S. F. 102⅛
Pac. R. 7s guart. by Mo. 100⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st 103
Cen. Pac. Bds. 102	Chi. & Alton Inc. 95
Union Pac. 1st bds. 90⅛	O. & Miss. 1st 100
Union Pac. L. G. 7s 84⅛	O. & Miss. cons. 93⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s x 83	Dub. & Sioux City 1st 94
Bellev. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s 97	Pen. R. R. Bds. 92
Alton & T. H. 1st 99	St. L. & I. M. 1st 91⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 86⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s 107⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 78⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 95⅛
Chi. & N. West. S. F. 100	Mil. & St. P. 1st 93⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. 93	Mil. & St. P. 2d 88
Chi. & N. W. Con. Bds. 92⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st 96
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds. 91	Chi. & Mil. 1st 95
Chi. & N. W. 1st 98	Jol. & Chi. 1st 107
Han. & St. Jo. Conv. 100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st 89⅛
Del., Lack & W. 1st 102	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d 68⅛
Del., Lack & W. 2d 95	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 89
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 96	Tol., P. & War. 2d 80⅛
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div. 86⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s 100
Tol. & Wab. 2d 91⅛	Cedar Falls & M. 1st 85
Tol. & Wab. eq. bds. 85	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York 138	Bank of N. America 107
Manhattan 147	Irving 126
Merchants' 119	Metropolitan 140⅛
Mechanics' 135	Market 128
Union 136	Nassau 110
America 148	Corn Exchange 126
Phenix 106	Importers' & Traders' 190
Tradesmen's 152	Park 155
Merchants' Exchange 100	Manuf.'s' & Merch.'s' 101
Leather Manuf.'s' 185	N. Y. Nat. Exchange 100
Seventh Ward 107	Central National 106
Commerce 118	First National 200
Ocean 95	Fourth National 114
Mercantile 127	Gold Exchange 80
American Exchange 118⅛	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass. 90
Chatham 166	

The Long Island Railroad Company advertise a Dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.* on their stock, payable Sept. 9.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron. CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE VALUE OF LAND GRANTS TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In offering the remainder of the *First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land-grant Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company* to the public, we would respectfully call their attention to a few facts in regard to the value of land grants, especially where the lands granted are located in a fertile section of country. The Illinois Central Railroad Company was the first to receive Government aid in the shape of lands, and in 1850 received a grant of 2,595,000 acres. Of these lands the Company have sold 2,179,300 acres, and realized for the same $24,900,883. The remaining 415,610 acres are now selling at an average of $12 50 per acre, equal to $5,255,905. This would make the total value of the Illinois Central Land Grant equal to *thirty million one hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars*, ($30,156,788,) largely in excess of their bonded debt. This Land Grant is located in a prairie country, and at the time the grant was made the land was considered among the choicest in the West for farming purposes. These facts show the great value of land grants to railroad corporations. The lands of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, so far as their formation is concerned, *are not in the least inferior to those of the Illinois Central Company, while their fertility and adaptability for farming and other purposes are equal if not superior to any lands in the Western country.* The line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Land Grant comprises an old and favorite route for wagon travel before the road was projected. As a natural consequence, the country is well populated, at many points thickly so, and the land cultivated and developed. The St. Joseph and Denver City Company, therefore, has the advantage of a populated and cultivated country, with an established high price for its lands. In other words, the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will realize at once the same benefits and profit from its Land Grants which would be realized from companies owning lands in older States. At the present price of the Illinois Central Company's Lands, ($12 50 per acre,) those of the St. Joseph and Denver City Company would realize a total of **$18,750,000**; and if we take into consideration the future growth of the Western country, and the natural attractions which these lands offer, then, indeed, the amount eventually realized must largely exceed this sum. Yet these Bonds, which we are now offering, are backed by such security as this, to say nothing of their being a first mortgage on a trunk line which shortens the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific 232 miles, which must naturally have a large traffic, and will eventually take rank with the highest-priced railroad bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange. The liberal daily subscriptions to this loan are steadily decreasing the amount unsold, and while they are offered for the present at 97½ and accrued interest, the right is reserved to advance the price at any time without notice. The large amount of 5-20 Bonds which the Government is able to pay off by the recent negotiations of $200,000,000 5 per cent. Bonds must stimulate largely the investment demand for the 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company in the immediate future. In view of this, and also the fact that it is rarely a bond is offered to investors which combines all the requisites of large income and the most perfect safety and future profit, investors desiring to participate in the division of the remainder of this loan will best promote their interests by acting promptly, as the total amount of the issue was only $5,500,000, *for the payment of which this enormous property is specifically pledged.* The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. Circulars, maps and documents relating to the Loan, furnished on application. THOUGH ACTING AS AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THIS LOAN, OUR FIRM BUY AND SELL IN THEIR REGULAR BUSINESS, THE BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, THOSE OF THE EASTERN DIVISION BEING NOW QUOTED AT 102 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. *THESE* WERE ORIGINALLY PLACED BY US AT 97½.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st.

JAY COOKE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING THE
7.30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
With their
AMPLE SECURITY
AND
HIGH RATE OF INTEREST,
there is no investment accessible to the people which is more
PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value.

Holders of Five-twenties, and all desiring to invest in reliable bonds, will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country, or to

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

WE OFFER FOR SALE the bonds secured by a first and only mortgage on the ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY, extending from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., a distance of 225 miles, and forming the most important link in the shortest line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all the cities of the Eastern States and the Gulf cities, Mobile and New-Orleans and Southern Louisiana, and connecting at Montgomery with the only line of railroad running East and West through the centre of the richest cotton-growing sections of Alabama and Mississippi, and to connect at Marshall, Texas, with the Southern Pacific Railroad when completed. Passing as it does through a good country well populated, with its south-western terminus at Atlanta, a thriving city of 35,000 inhabitants, the local business of the road must prove profitable.
Mortgage $16,000 per mile.
Bonds have thirty years to run.
Are in denomination $1,000.
Bear EIGHT per cent. interest, payable, in New-York, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and may be registered at request of holder.
PRICE FOR THE PRESENT 87½, FLAT.
For further particulars and pamphlets apply to us,
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange Court, Exchange-place, near Broadway.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	59	69	76	82	78
Stand of bar. in inch	30.19	..	30.25	..	30.23

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 69.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	8	Leather, sides	6,580
Bees-wax, pkgs	4	Spirits Turp., bbls	802
Cotton, bales	294	Crude Turp., bbls	224
Copper, bbls	76	Tar, bbls	200
Copper, cakes	244	Resin, bbls	2,139
Dried Fruit, pkgs	26	Beef, bbls	65
Eggs, bbls	554	Cut-meats, pkgs	107
Flour, bbls	17,264	Lard, pkgs	383
Wheat, bushels	18,300	Butter, pkgs	1,680
Corn, bushels	8,900	Cheese, pkgs	2,944
Oats, bushels	28,973	Tallow, pkgs	46
Barley, bushels	2,500	Starch, boxes	830
Flax-seed, bags	602	Tea, hf. chests	3
Beans, bbls	4	Tobacco, hhds	188
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	244
Corn-meal, bags	139	Whisky, bbls	279
Hops, bales	219	Wool, bales	37
Leather, rolls	168		

The export clearances since our last as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Spain*, for Liverpool—429 pkgs. Leather, 5,089 Dry Hides, 118 Salted Hides, 61,538 bushels Wheat, 1,808 bales Cotton, 330 hhds. Tobacco, 86 pkgs. Tobacco, 32 cases Essential Oil, 495 boxes Cheese, 3,000 Staves.

By the ship *British Empire*, for London—3,405 bbls. Flour, 12,545 bags Oil-cake, 1,500 bales Oil-cake, 56 hhds. Tobacco, 58 tcs. Tobacco, 200 boxes Tobacco, 150 cases Milk.

By the brig *Wm. McKean*, for Hull—1,115 boxes Naphtha, 1,000 cases Naphtha.

By the brig *Wanderer*, for Exeter—1,000 bbls. Naphtha, 1,000 cases Naphtha.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—130 bbls. Flour, 5,430 boxes Cheese, 11,145 bushels Corn, 236 cases Sewing-machines, 28 cases Tobacco, 19,200 bushels Wheat, 315 tcs. Lard, 268 pkgs. Butter, 51 boxes Bacon, 117 cks. Sperm-oil, 35 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil.

By the bark *Resolee*, for Whitehaven—23,325 bushels Corn, 225 pkgs. Oil-cake.

By the brig *Leader*, for Queenstown and orders—13,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Shamrock*, for Belfast—35,858 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—25 bbls. Dried Apples, 650 tcs. Lard, 19,588 bushels Corn, 25 logs Mahogany, 204 hhds. Tobacco, 381 bales Tobacco, 47 cases Can Goods.

By the bark *Gauss*, for Bremen—4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schr. *C. G. Bushnell*, for Rotterdam—180 bbls. Resin, 3,991 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Margaret Edwards*, for Elsinore, 1,686 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *E. Pearce*, for Gibraltar—6,848 casks Petroleum, 1,200 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Sicilian*, for Gibraltar and orders—7,000 casks Refined Petroleum, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 136 boxes Tobacco, 18 boxes Clocks, 960 Staves.

By the bark *Bos*, for Tarsia—6,934 Staves, 899 bbls. Resin, 60 bbls. Tallow, 396 hhds. Tallow.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $7 25@$7 75; Pearls at $9@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been strong in price and in fair demand; sales here, 168 bags Rio, and at Baltimore, 2,000 bags Rio, by the *Yamoyden*, and 4,512 bags do., by the *Johanne*, on private terms. Quotations essentially unchanged.

COTTON—The offerings have been light at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., checking transactions; sales, 1,292 bales for early delivery, (of which 175 bales were to arrive,) including 708 bales to shippers, 429 bales to spinners, 55 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a moderate call at an improvement of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales, 9,650 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for September, 200 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 13-16c.; September, October and November, 100 bales at 18 11-16c., together; October, 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 1,450 bales at 18¾c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 18 11-16c., 100 bales each at 18¾c.; January, 200 bales at 19c. And today, for September, 200 bales at 18¾c., 300 bales at 18 15-16c., 300 bales at 18⅞c., 1,200 bales at 19c.; October, 300 bales at 18 11-16c., 1,100 bales at 18¾c., 400 bales at 18 13-16c., 600 bales at 18⅞c.; October and November, 100 bales each at 18⅞c., together. November, 700 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18⅞c.; November and December 100 bales each at 18¾c., together; December, 900 bales at 18¾c.; January, 200 bales at 19c.; February, 200 bales at 18 15-16c. Exchanged—200 bales October for 200 bales September, even. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 18.63c.; October, 18.60c.; November, 18.75c.; January, 19c. The receipts at this port today were 294 bales, including 179 bales from Savannah, 4 bales from Wilmington, and 111 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports for the whole season of 1870-71, 3,968,577 bales, against 2,911,121 bales same time in 1869-70.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜
Middling	19⅜	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞	22⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request at less buoyant prices, though no material changes have been reported. Sales have been reported since our last, of 7,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 70@$5 25; very inferior to very good extra State at $5 50@$5 85, chiefly at $5 70 for fair to arrive; very good to fancy at $5 85@$6 50; poor to very good shipping Extra at $5 35@$5 70; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 85 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$3 65@$4 35
Sour Flour	4 00@ 4 75
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 25
Extra State	5 60@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 60@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 55@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 35@ 5 70
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 75@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 85@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues dull at old figures, with sales since our last of 650 bbls., at $5 10@$6 50 for poor to good, and $6 50@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4@$5 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 430 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive since our last at $3 35@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered very sparingly, particularly prime samples, which have been quoted 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel dearer, on, however, a restricted business, especially for shipment, the ocean freight difficulty continuing to impede the outward movements. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels, all told, part to arrive, though mainly here afloat, and from store, including White Western at $1 45@$1 55, chiefly at $1 52; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 49, chiefly at $1 42@$1 45 for fair to very good New Red; $1 46@$1 49 for New Amber do.; $1 35@$1 40 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 2 Spring at $1 32 reported bid for prime Chicago, and $1 35 for choice Milwaukee—the latter to arrive; soft do., $1 15@$1 30; White Genesee, $1 47½@$1 55, chiefly at $1 52@$1 53; Red and Amber, $1 42@$1 48 ⅌ bushel....Corn has been comparatively scarce, and quoted up 1c. ⅌ bushel, on a moderate movement, chiefly for home trade purposes, though, in part, for shipment, closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels at 65c.@67½c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 66½c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, closing at 65½c. for prime dry, afloat; 65c.@66c. for steamer grades; 68c.@69c. for Yellow Western; 70c.@71c. for White Western....Rye has been held firmly at about former rates, with Western quoted at 81c.@82c., the latter for strictly prime, ⅌ bushel; demand light....Barley has been in less request yet held with some show of confidence....Barley-malt has been less inquired for at $1 05@$1 40, as the extremes, ⅌ bushel....Oats have been fairly active, and the better grades have been quoted stronger as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 42c.@48c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 47½c.@48c. for prime, afloat; 41c.@45½c. for New Black; 44c.@51c., for ordinary to very choice New White Western and White Ohio; and 36c.@43c. for new crop Jersey. The export clearances hence, since our last, have been 61,538 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 3,405 bbls. Flour for London; 130 bbls. Flour, 19,200 bushels Wheat and 11,145 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 23,358 bushels Corn for Whitehaven, 13,000 bushels Corn for Cork and orders; 35,858 bushels Corn for Belfast; and 19,588 bushels Corn for Bremen. The week's export clearances for European ports include 13,999 bbls. Flour, 705,749 bushels Wheat, 261,429 bushels Corn and 17,200 bushels Rye.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady. We quote the range from 15c.@24c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 5c.@10c. for older growth, ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STO[illegible]—Resin has been in demand at uniform prices, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. Strained at $3 15; [illegible] Pale at $[illegible] 25 ⅌ 280 lbs. Exports, 1,6[illegible]9 bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Of Spirits Turpentine 225 bbls. were placed at 50¼c.@[illegible] ⅌ gallon, market weak. Receipts, 802 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 50¼c.@51c.; Crude, nominal; Resin, $3 12½@$8, ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $3@$3 50; Pitch, $3 25, ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been inactive, yet held with firmness at 13¾c.@14c. ⅌ gallon. No important sales transpired....Shipping Crude continues quite dull at 17¾c.@18c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia the quotation was 17¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 570 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 70@$4 75 on the Lower, and $4 42½@$4 45 on the Upper Roads, ⅌ bbl. ....Refined Oil has been in quite moderate demand, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, September delivery, at 24¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., September and October, at 24¼c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia sales were made of 4,000 bbls. Standard White, last half of December at 24¼c.@24¾c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 11,160 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, continues very quiet at 28c.@29c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in less demand on the basis of 10c. for Western in shipping order. The export clearances include 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Bremen, 3,991 bbls. do. for Rotterdam, 1,686 bbls. do. for Elsinore and orders, 1,200 bbls. and 13,848 cases do. for Gibraltar and orders, 1,115 bbls. and 1,000 cases Naphtha for Hull, England, 1,000 bbls. and 1,000 cases do for Exeter, England. And from Philadelphia 105,762 gallons Refined Petroleum for Bremen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 bbls., in lots, at $13 37@$13 50 for Western Mess; $14 50@$15 for New City Mess, heavy and medium; $10@$10 50 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted for Western Mess, on the reduced basis of $13 25 seller September, and $13 37½ seller October. Sales, 750 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in rather slack demand, ranging from 6c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats continue very quiet at 11c.@12c. for Hams, 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, 13c.@14½c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues inactive at 7½c.@8½c. for Ice-cured City. Lard has been fairly active, but quoted cheaper; sales have been reported of 1,630 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime Western Steam, 9⅛c. for New, and 9c.@9¼c. for City. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 1,000 tcs. prime Western Steam at 9⅛c., for September and October, at 9⅛c. for January; all seller's options....Beef has been lightly dealt in at $8@$11 for Mess, and $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues quite dull at $14@$20 for Prime Mess and $18@$22 50 for Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been sparingly purchased at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities ⅌ bbl....Butter has been inactive and rather heavy, including State, fair to choice, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western, good to fancy, at 18c.@25c.; and inferior to good at 10c.@18c., ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,684 pkgs....Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@10¾c. for fair to fancy Factory; 7¼c.@10c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 4½c.@9¼c. for Western; the day's receipts were 2,944 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good demand and quoted a shade firmer; Refiners have been purchasing more freely. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,517 hhds., including 402 hhds. strictly good refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; 714 hhds. fully fair to scant good refining do., at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., of which 400 hhds. were good fair at 9 7-16c.; 90 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 10⅛c.@10¾c.; 286 hhds. Demerara at 11⅛c.@12⅛c., of which 253 hhds. were at the inside price; and 15 hhds. Scotch at 11c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba strong at 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10½c.; Porto Rico refining grades from 8⅞c.@9⅜c., and Grocery from 9⅞c.@11c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand from 10¾c.@13c., as the extremes.

WHISKY—Has been in slack request at 93c. with 94c. generally asked.

FREIGHTS—Grain vessels continued quite scarce, and in quick request at buoyant rates. Those arriving, not previously engaged, find a prompt market at extreme figures. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have been in slack demand, the high claims of owners impeding negotiations. Some inquiry has been noted for vessels for Naval Stores, Tobacco and general cargo at full quotations. The berth engagements were on a restricted scale, with very little room available and holders quite confident in their views. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 462 bales Cotton at ⅜d. for compressed, by steam, 3-16d. for do., by sail, and ½d. for uncompressed, by do., ⅌ lb.; 7,300 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10½d. ⅌ bushel; 2,380 boxes Cheese, by steam, part at 40s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, by steam, 30,000 bushels Grain, on private terms. For direct ports in the United Kingdom, a British brig, of 352 tons register, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, or its products, on private terms; and another, (now at Boston, and closed this afternoon,) with about 1,450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 8s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark of 436 tons register, with about 2,900 quarters Grain; another of 400 tons register, with about 2,700 quarters do., both at 8s. 3d., or, if direct, at 8s., with the customary addition of 10 ⅌ cent. if to the Continent; another of 355 tons register, with about 2,500 quarters do., and another of 341 tons register, with about 2,300 quarters do.; a British bark of about 370 tons register, with about 2,509 quarters do., and a British brig of 189 tons register, with about 1,350 quarters do., all at 8s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. For Antwerp or Rotterdam, an American schooner of 472 tons register, with general cargo on private terms. For Rio, a North German brig of 223 tons register, now at a Southern port, was reported under offer with a full cargo of Flour from Richmond, at equal to $1 12½, gold, ⅌ bbl.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—FLOUR quiet and weak; Superfine Winter, $3 75; Extra do., $4 25@$4 35; Double Extra do., $4 75@$5. WHEAT irregular and lower; sample lots equal to No. 2 at $1 22. CORN pretty firm; Mixed, in bulk, on the track, at 41c.; sacked at 49c. OATS steady; No. 2, in the elevator, 35c.@35½c.; Mixed, sacked, 40c. RYE firm; No. 2 at 58c.@58½c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Fall, 72½c.@75c. HIGHWINES dull at 89c. TOBACCO firm. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING unchanged. Mess PORK lower at $12 75@$13. Dry-salted MEATS firm; Loose Clear Sides, 6½c. BACON easier; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD dull; Tierce, 9½c. Live HOGS steady at $4 25@$4 50. CATTLE quiet; Texans, $1 50@$3; Natives, $2@$4 75. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley. COTTON—Middling, 18c.@18¼c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT declined; No. 2 Spring, $1 06¾@$1 08½, cash; closed, $1 08¾@$1 08⅞, seller this month; during the afternoon active and firmer at $1 09½@$1 09⅞, seller September. CORN moderately active; No. 2 Mixed 43½c.@43⅝c., seller September; during the afternoon firmer at 43¾c. RYE active; No. 2, 56½c. BARLEY active; No. 2 Spring, 60c. HIGHWINES steady at 89c. PROVISIONS quiet and nominally unchanged. HOGS fairly active at $4 25@$4 75. CATTLE dull at $2@$5 62½. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, to Buffalo, by lake, 6½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 109,000 bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat, 151,000 bushels Corn, 132,000 bushels Oats, 49,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Sept. 2.—FLOUR steady, with a good demand; sales 1,800 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White do., $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT very scarce and but little doing; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35. CORN quiet; No. 2 Illinois held at 60c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Chicago held at 80c. CORN-MEAL, $1 40 for bolted, $1 35 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 91½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn and Rye, 8c., to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—2,500 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Barley, 2,317,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—6,300 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 13,500 bushels Oats, 167,000 bushels Rye, 1,914,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—FLOUR dull and unchanged at $5 50@$5 70. WHEAT dull and lower at $1 13@$1 16. CORN—Demand good at full prices; sales at 52c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY in fair demand and firm at 80c.@$1. PORK dull and a shade lower at $12 25. LARD dull and drooping; 8¾c. asked. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; no inquiry; asking 5½c. for Shoulders; 5¾c. for Rough Sides. BACON quiet and weak; small sales of Clear Rib Sides at 7c.; Shoulders held at 6½c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c. HAMS—Sugar-cured scarce and firm at 15c.@15½c. Live HOGS dull and drooping at $4@$4 30. WHISKY—Demand good at full prices; sales at 90c. COTTON quiet but steady; Low Middling, 17⅜c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 2.—FLOUR—Market steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced 1c.; No. 2 Wabash White, $1 32; No. 3 do., $1 27; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32; Amber do., $1 27; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 25; No. 1 Red, $1 26½; No. 2 do., $1 23; No. 3 do., $1 19; Rejected do. $1 05; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 19. CORN dull and unchanged; Low Mixed, 50c.; Yellow, 53c.; no grade, 48c. OATS quiet; No. 1, 36c.; No. 2 at 33½c. FREIGHTS firm; vessels scarce; Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 1 Spring nominally $1 20; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 35. CORN dull and heavy, sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 54½c.; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western, on the spot, at 51¾c.; car-lots, 55c. OATS dull at 50c.; No. 2 Western at 38c. RYE nominally at 70c. SEEDS quiet; sales 150 bags Timothy at $3. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged in price, and demand meagre. Canal FREIGHTS steady. Rail SHIPMENTS—Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 137,756 bushels; Corn, 151,100 bushels; Oats, 14,340 bushels; Barley, 8,185 bushels; Rye, 22,38[illegible] bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—TOBACCO very firm and unchanged; sales, 120 hhds. FLOUR in good demand on orders; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN quiet and firm; small business; Wheat, $1 15@$1 30; Corn, 55c.; Oats, 38c.; Rye, 70c., all on arrival. PROVISIONS steady with a good order demand; prices sustained. PORK, $12 50, in round lots, for cash; orders filled at $13. BACON, 6½c. for Shoulders; 7¼c.@7¾c. for Sides. HAMS—Packed, 13¼c.@14½c. LARD, 9½c.@10½c. WHISKY in fair demand at 90c. COTTON firm; Middling, 18¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—FLOUR quiet and weak. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 at $1 07@$1 07¼, cash or September; No. 1 at $1 11. OATS steady; No. 2 at 30c. CORN weak; No. 2 Mixed, 43½c. RYE steady; No. 2 at 58c. BARLEY—No. 2 quiet at 61c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—WHEAT dull; sales, 1 car Diehl, at $1 52½. RYE firmer and higher; sales, 750 bushels State, supposed to be at 88c. CORN quiet and steady; sales, 500 bushels Western Mixed, from store, at 67c. BARLEY steady but dull; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Six-rowed State, at 95c. OATS firm; sales, 1 car White Western, at 49c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 24 bales; gross, 24 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 25,869 bales. GRAIN, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES and PRODUCE all unchanged. It is raining and very little doing. Sterling EXCHANGE, 122⅛; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 112⅛.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 2.—COTTON scarce; Middling, 19c. FLOUR—Superfine, $4@$4 75; Family, $7@$8. CORN—Sales on landing at 62½c. OATS offering at 50c. Mess PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged. BACON—Demand good at full prices; Shoulders, 4¾c.@7c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 45c. RESIN steady at $2 40 for Strained; $6 75 for Extra Pale; $6 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 45 for Yellow Dip; $4 50 for Virgin. TAR steady at $2 25. COTTON firmer; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 30 bales; sales, 38 bales; stock, 59 bales.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 28, $1 25 offered; No. 2 do., $1 22. CORN—Market steady with a moderate demand; Low Mixed, 56c. OATS dull at 35c. PETROLEUM nominally unchanged.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—WHEAT market steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 White at $1 31; Extra, $1 35½@$1 36; Amber Michigan, $1 27. CORN 60c. OATS and FLOUR quiet and weak.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 25 bales; gross receipts, 205 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 78 bales; gross, 78 bales; exports coastwise, 40 bales; sales, 98 bales; stock, 840 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 103 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 318 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 2.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 50 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 5,485 bales; exports, coastwise, 60 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 41 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,541 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 2.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 19 bales; exports, coastwise, 170 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 291 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 2.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 17c.; net receipts, 232 bales; sales, 80 bales; stock, 10,841 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—COTTON strong and active; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 2.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 26 bales; sales, 28 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 2—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds 1862, 93¼; 1865, old, 93⅛; 1867, 92⅞; 10-40s, 91.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 93⅛; '65s, old, 93⅛; '67s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9⅝d.; the sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Beef, 72s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon, 31s. 6d. ⅌ cwt., for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Spirits PETROLEUM, 10½d.@11d. ⅌ gallon.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Rentes, 56f. 85c.

LONDON, Sept. 2—Evening.—Common RESIN, 3s. ⅌ cwt. WHALE-OIL, £32 10s.@£33 ⅌ ton.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Stock SUGAR in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 259,600 boxes and 3,250 hhds. Receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 750 boxes and no hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 18,400 boxes and 450 hhds.; of which 12,350 boxes and all the hhds. were to the United States. SUGAR—Demand fair, and prices advanced; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10¼ reals; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 10½ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 12@13¼ reals; Molasses Sugar, 8⅞ reals; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good refining, 10¼ reals ⅌ arroba. BACON, $13 ⅌ cwt. FLOUR, $13 25 ⅌ bbl. for American. HAMS—American Sugar-cured cased in fair demand at $25 ⅌ quintal. LARD in kegs, $15 25 ⅌ quintal; tins, $18 50 ⅌ quintal. POTATOES, $7 ⅌ bbl. TALLOW, $12 75 ⅌ quintal. COAL-OIL in tins, 4¼ reals ⅌ gallon. LUMBER—White Pine, $40 ⅌ 1,000 feet; Pitch Pine, $36 ⅌ 1,000 feet. FREIGHTS flat. EXCHANGE—On United States, currency, short sight, 2¾@3 premium; in gold, 60 days, 13@13½ premium; on London, 23⅛@24 premium; on Paris, 10⅞@11 premium.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
24th-st., corner 8th-av.
JASPER. The leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann, Messrs. Mark Smith, W. H. Pope, Miss Edith Challis and Miss Henrietta Osborne.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also No. 1,241 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We shall publish to-morrow (Tuesday) a very large extra edition of the TIMES, *containing full and special reports of all the speeches made at the Citizens' Meeting to-night. A supplement will be given away with the paper. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in this edition must send to the office as early as possible today.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The decree prolonging the powers of M. THIERS also provides for a Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, to occupy the chair in the absence of M. THIERS. In consequence of the changes in the Constitution, the members of the Cabinet resigned, but resumed their offices at M. THIERS' request. *La Vérité*, a Paris journal, has been suspended. Baron VON ARNIM has presented his credentials as representative of Germany in France. M. BRISSY, a Communist leader, was sentenced to death by the Court-martial at Versailles on Saturday.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS sailed from Cronstadt yesterday. The Emperor of Russia has gone to the Caucasus and the Empress to the Crimea. Mr. CURTIN, the American Minister, has spent the Summer in St. Petersburg.

A boiler exploded on board a bark at Cardiff, on Saturday, and the Captain and engineer were killed. Four thousand more emigrants sailed from Liverpool in August than during the same month of any previous year. The *Anna*, bound from London to Copenhagen, has been wrecked, and all on board were lost.

The intention of Germany to send circulars abroad, explaining the Gastein negotiations, has been relinquished. Explanations will be given only where uneasiness is expressed. The anniversary of the victory of Sedan was very generally celebrated in Germany on Saturday. There is a report that the Carlists on the French frontier are preparing for an insurrection against the authority of King AMADEUS of Spain. It is said that important changes in the Italian Cabinet are likely to take place soon.

GENERAL.

The Assistant Treasurer at New-York will buy one million dollars in bonds each Wednesday in this month, and sell two million dollars in gold each Thursday.

Senator CONKLING has written a letter to Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD deploring any division or hesitation in the Republican ranks, and appealing for harmony and united effort. He heartily indorses the administration of President GRANT, and considers his renomination a foregone conclusion.

The German Council at Savannah received a dispatch that the German Brig *Margaretta*, of Stettin, was wrecked on St. John's Bar, Florida, on Monday night, and is a total loss. The vessel cleared from New-York July 8 for Stettin. The crew will be brought to Savannah.

The Wheeling Iron and Nail Works, Wheeling, West Va., were burned yesterday. The loss is $300,000, and 300 men are thrown out of employment.

The boiler of an engine on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, exploded on Friday, between Hamelstown and Niantic, killing the engineer and fireman.

Purser J. R. VANDUSEN, of steamer *Tybee*, from San Domingo City, &c., will please accept our thanks for favors received.

We are indebted to J. R. VANDUSEN, Purser of the steamer *Tybee*, for valued information in relation to the disastrous fire at Puerto Plata, San Domingo. Almost the entire business portion of the town was burned on the 21st ult., involving an estimated loss of $800,000, with little or no insurance.

On the 27th of August election fights occurred in La Mesilla, New-Mexico, in which seven persons were killed and thirty wounded. Seven or eight of the latter will probably die. The day had been fixed on by both parties for a campaign demonstration with processions, and the two bodies meeting in the Plaza shouted defiantly at each other until a pistol-shot was fired, when a general firing followed and continued for an hour. Hon. JOHN LEMEN, Republican candidate for Judge, was killed. The rest of the killed were mainly Mexicans.

A gentleman passing through Greensboro, N. C., on Friday, saw sixteen Kuklux prisoners in the hands of the United States troops, who were taken before the United States Commissioner at Washington, N. C.

The Pittsburg boat-crew, which takes part in the boat-races at Saratoga, has arrived there and is training.

The Citizens' Meeting.

The meeting to-night means serious work. It has been maturely planned, and with an earnest purpose at once to arouse and direct popular feeling concerning the outrages to which the Tammany gang has long subjected our too patient community. Clear and convincing statement of facts, simple and practical proposition of remedies, are what is needed to-night. The meeting is the beginning of a resolute endeavor to rescue the City from a rule of corruption and restore it to honest hands. It is proper, therefore, that it should take such steps as will insure the continuance, with energy and perseverance, of what is there begun. To further this object, we make a statement, as clear as is possible, of the evidence now in hand of the enormity of the frauds committed by the Ring. In making this exhibit, it must not be forgotten that, startling as it is, it is very incomplete, and that it is so because our guilty public servants still hide the evidence of the worst of their frauds. The County accounts are accessible at last, though in a complicated form. But the City accounts, covering rascality to which that involved in the County is relatively slight, are yet, under various pretences, withheld from the public eye. What we have is enough to show that it is a serious question whether we can save so much of our property as the Tammany thieves have not already seized. If, by any possibility, our people should forget what they now know, they will be spurred to renewed and increased efforts by the discoveries which Tammany cannot prevent being made between this time and the day of election.

In order to place before the citizens who will assemble this evening a plain and intelligible statement of what is now known concerning the operations of the Ring, we publish today a résumé of the mass of figures sent in to the Board of Supervisors by Mayor HALL, purporting to be the County accounts. They contain what we have before published, and some additional facts. They afford clear and unanswerable proof of guilt.

They admit the squandering of sums which it is impossible should have been honestly expended, and in a manner that proves that the plunder went to the Ring itself. They show that, on the accounts which we reproduce, there has been taken from the public treasury, for 1869-71, $13,443,768 39—nearly thirteen and a half millions. Of this large sum, INGERSOLL & Co., the direct representatives of the Ring, drew nearly five and three-quarter millions, ($5,644,716,) A. J. GARVEY drew nearly three millions, ($2,854,869,) KEYSER & Co. drew a million and a quarter, ($1,231,817.) Large sums were charged to fictitious names. Three-quarters of a million of dollars are pretended to have been paid to J. A. SMITH, of whom no one in his professed business has ever heard before. For repairs to the unfinished Court-house over sixty-four thousand dollars are set down to T. C. CASHMAN, who does not exist, and over sixty-six thousand more to a FILLIPO DONNARUMA, who indorses his warrant "PHILLIP F. DUMMEY." Does any one doubt that these mythical names are mere "blinds" to cover the Ring itself, mere indices pointing to the actual thieves?

These accounts show minor, but equally convincing proofs of dishonesty. We find that over four hundred thousand dollars have been drawn by one manufacturer for safes for the County buildings; that sixty thousand dollars have been paid for awnings; that seven thousand five hundred dollars have been stolen under pretense of furnishing thermometers; and that for repairs alone on County buildings and offices there has been expended in thirty-one months three and one-third millions of dollars, or enough, honestly used, to have built and furnished five new buildings like the County Court-house.

There is only one inference to be drawn from this overwhelming evidence. Our City has been robbed. How to get back any part of our property, if that be possible, and how to save what has been left to us—these are the problems for the meeting to consider to-night. We earnestly hope that the work now begun will not be suspended until the "rule of Four" is swept away, and men of good character are placed at the head of the City Government. The meeting to-night will be addressed by eminent speakers, and should HALL, SWEENY or CONNOLLY send their hirelings to disturb it, the public will exact a swift and terrible vengeance.

Republican Dissensions.

Mr. GREELEY has attacked Mr. ALONZO B. CORNELL in a long letter, but has refused to publish Mr. CORNELL's "manifesto," to which the letter is supposed to be an answer. As the *Tribune* said the other day, in relation to another controversy, "it would not be like the *Tribune* if it did not give a fair hearing to both sides." Mr. WELLS and many others can testify to the impartiality with which it carries out this principle. With regard to the main question, we believe that the public have had quite enough of these Republican wrangles. Mr. GREELEY, as everybody knows, is a most distinguished man, but distinguished men sometimes make mistakes, and we regard it as a great mistake on Mr. GREELEY's part to publish acrimonious attacks on men who are laboring earnestly for the welfare of the Republican Party and the people. As for Mr. GREELEY's objections to Federal office-holders, there is all the difference in the world between a man holding office within the ranks of the Republican Party, and a man holding office under TWEED and SWEENY, for the express object of sowing divisions in the Republican ranks. There is nothing treacherous in Republicans holding office under Gen. GRANT's Administration. But for Republicans to hold office under TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL, at a time when these men are proved to have been unfaithful to the public, is a distinct breach of faith. That is an issue which the people everywhere understand, and which all Mr. GREELEY's ability cannot suffice to obscure. At a crisis like this, we must have no dickering with the enemy. Do the people say aye or no to that proposition?

In connection with this subject, we are sure the great mass of Republicans in this State will heartily commend the spirit of the letter addressed by Senator CONKLING to Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD. In Mr. CONKLING's allusions to the causes of Republican dissatisfaction in this State there is great truth, and it is only when those causes are thoroughly considered that their contemptible character becomes fully apparent. We are sure we are not mistaken when we assume, from Senator CONKLING's letter, that he is ready and willing to go as far as may be necessary to heal all dissensions, and to induce Republicans to unite in an unbroken front against the common enemy. The Senator is in a position to do much toward securing the harmony of action which the Republicans of this State so much need for future success. We must cast out the Tammany robbers, and it ought to be understood that every Republican who is willing to unite in that work will be recognized, and not be proscribed simply because he is the friend of this man or that man. Senator CONKLING's summary of the success of President GRANT's Administration will be recognized as just by all fair-minded men. For the rest, it ought to be a sufficient warning to Mr. GREELEY and all Republicans desirous of going on the war-path with each other, to see the Democratic papers rejoicing over Republican divisions, as affording them their only prospect of success in the coming elections. There has been enough of these family jars. Let us now have common sense once more ruling the counsels of the party.

The Public Parks.

We have already shown that HENRY HILTON, to whose taste the public are partly indebted for the erection of earth-closets in various conspicuous positions of the Central Park, is under the impression that the citizens have no right to know anything about the proceedings of the Park Commission. The *Evening Post* tells us that it has a copy of the Minutes, and that it is willing to let us see the copy if we like. We have no doubt this offer is courteously meant, but the *Post* must see that we ought not to be indebted to it for a document which we have a right to ask for on our own account. Moreover, the *Post* has drawn nothing but favorable conclusions from its perusal of the Minutes in question. It may be that we shall not be able to take so rosy a view of the Commissioners' proceedings, and we would rather not have had the Minutes at all than have them on the understanding that no "unfriendly" criticisms are to be made. Mr. HILTON has no right to refuse the Minutes to any journal, and knowing that, we sent a reporter to the office on Saturday with another application for a copy. Here is the story which he brings back to us:

Some days ago a reporter of the TIMES was dispatched with a note from the office to Judge HENRY HILTON, requesting a copy of the Minutes of the Board meetings, and some information on public matters. He was refused both in the most insulting manner. On Saturday this reporter was instructed to visit the office of the Department of Public Parks, see Mr. DILLON, one of the officials, and ask him for a copy of the Minutes. Pursuant to his orders he saw Mr. BARKER, a subordinate clerk, who informed him very courteously that Mr. DILLON was in Newport. The reporter then asked to see Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, one of the Commissioners, and was told that he came seldom to the Department except on Board days, that he had no office in the building, and that he could be seen at his own office in the Equitable. The reporter immediately went there and saw Mr. GREEN, whom he asked for a copy of the Minutes. That gentleman very politely sat down to his desk and wrote the following order:

NO. 120 BROADWAY, Sept. 2, '71.

SIR: Mr. — —, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, has called upon me for a copy of the Minutes of the Department of Parks. You will please furnish him with a copy of these Minutes, and oblige, yours, &c., AND. H. GREEN,
Commissioner Department Parks.

To the Clerk or Assistant of the Department of Public Parks.

"There," said he, handing it to the reporter, "that, I believe, will prove satisfactory. Should this not receive attention, please return here and let me know."

The reporter thanked Mr. GREEN and withdrew. Armed with this official order, he again sought Mr. BARKER and presented it. The clerk shook his head, and said that it pained him to do any thing that might seem disrespectful to Mr. GREEN, but that he could not give the required copy. All that he could do would be to lay the letter before Judge HILTON, the executive officer, when he arrived. It was about 12 o'clock at this time, and the reporter left the office, returning at 2 o'clock, Judge HILTON's usual hour. When he again saw Mr. BARKER that clerk was waiting to conduct him to Mr. HILTON's private room. He entered, and Mr. HILTON at once recognizing him said gruffly:

Oh, it's you again.

REPORTER—Yes, Sir.

HILTON—Are you the person that brought this letter? (slapping his hand on the order written by Mr. GREEN.)

REPORTER—I am, Sir.

HILTON—Mr. GREEN has a copy; let him give you his. He furnishes you with editorials and all your filth——

REPORTER—Please stop, Sir; I must ask you not to speak in this way to me. I am only a subordinate, but I cannot permit it.

HILTON (in a great state of irritation)—Very well, Sir, then you get nothing here, Sir, (emphasizing the refusal by slapping the desk violently with his hand.) That is your answer; you get nothing here. Go elsewhere.

The reporter left, HILTON bawling after him, "Go where you get your filth and your editorials." He returned to Mr. GREEN's office and described what had taken place, and that gentleman, after expressing his sorrow at Mr. HILTON's behavior, allowed him to take his own copy of the Minutes.

Thus, then, we are placed in possession of these Minutes, and a careful review of them, which we shall make on an early day, will bring to light some facts which may perhaps astonish the public. In the meantime, we may be allowed to say that HILTON's insulting references to the gentleman who did so much to create the Central Park, and who worked for years without reward of any kind, are entirely unwarranted. Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN has never supplied editorials or anything else to this paper—we should have felt much honored if he had, for he is a gentleman of great abilities, and any journal might be proud to receive communications from him. The success of the Central Park is chiefly due to him and to Col. HENRY STEBBINS, and if the public have forgotten the debt of gratitude which they owe to those gentlemen, they are likely to be reminded of it by the Vandalism which is now destroying the Central Park, and of which HILTON, SWEENEY, and TOM FIELDS are the authors. When one of the most beautiful parts of the Park is defiled by the stench and nuisance of the "Zoölogical Gardens," the people will have still further reason to regret that men like HILTON, FIELDS and SWEENEY have superseded men like ANDREW H. GREEN and HENRY STEBBINS.

The "Strikers" in a New Field.

The practice introduced by a corrupt clique, of making public office the means of accumulating a rapid fortune for its occupant, outside of the legitimate salary and income of the office, appears to have been adopted by too many officials throughout the State since the Democratic party came into power. No sooner does a Democrat get elected or appointed to office than he sets his wits to work to see how much money can be made out of it directly or indirectly; and, if he finds the pecuniary prospects inadequate to satisfy his greed, he forthwith applies to the next Democratic Legislature to enlarge his powers and opportunities. Thus we find the Health Officer at this port, as soon as the position was filled by a Democrat, far surpassing all his predecessors in extortion, bad as their record had been, and procuring the passage of new laws to aid him in enriching himself at the expense of the commerce of the City. Even our State Prison officials, under a Democratic administration, find ways to gratify their mercenary instincts by preying upon the unfortunate convicts under their charge, or upon their friends who happen to have money.

The insurance companies doing business in this State have received special attention from the "strikers" and black-mailers in the Legislature at Albany during the last two Winters, and numberless have been the bills introduced to harass the companies and cripple their business in the event of their refusing to "come down" to the strikers. And now there come complaints that the official head of the Insurance Department of the State, Mr. GEORGE W. MILLER, is resorting to the same old Tammany tactics to make his office pay. The act of the Legislature authorizing an examination into the condition of any insurance company, by the Superintendent of Insurance, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests would be served by such examination, was doubtless a wise and necessary statute; but it was never intended to be used as a needless annoyance to the insurance interest, much less as a means of increasing the emoluments of the Superintendent. While Mr. BARNES was Superintendent of Insurance, examinations were only made when there was reason to believe they were needed, and in no case was the company charged more than the actual cost of making the examination, such as traveling expenses, which seldom exceeded forty dollars. Since Mr. MILLER came into office, we are informed that the companies are compelled to pay from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars for the examination; and, what is still worse, examinations are made and repeated at frequent intervals on the most frivolous pretexts, and apparently for no other purpose than to extort these exorbitant fees. An interior company, doing business only a few hours' ride from Albany, was not long ago surprised at the advent of an examining official at its office for the purpose of making an investigation of its affairs, which, only a short time previously, had been fully laid open to the Superintendent and found to be in excellent condition. An hour's investigation convinced the new examiner that the company was all right, and, after a lame apology for making the examination at all, he was asked if there was anything to pay, when he coolly replied that his fee was $250. We are informed that this farce of a pretended examination, followed by an exorbitant charge therefor, is getting to be of very frequent occurrence; and it is easy to see how the law may be so abused as to make the office of Superintendent of Insurance almost as lucrative as that of Mayor or Controller of this City.

Among the mass of corrupt and foolish legislation that was engineered through the last Legislature, was an act which authorized the Superintendent of Insurance to make the same examination into the condition of foreign insurance companies, doing business in this State, that he is permitted to make of the home companies. That is to say, in addition to his authority to require foreign companies to keep securities on deposit, sufficient to guarantee the payment of all the risks they are allowed to incur in this State, the Superintendent was invested with the needless authority to examine into the affairs of each company *at its home office*. The law reads as follows: "And the said Superintendent is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary, either in person or by a proper person or persons by him appointed, to repair to the general office of any such foreign insurance company, *wherever the same may be*, and make an investigation and examination of the affairs and condition of such company." If any foreign company should decline to permit the New-York Superintendent to overhaul its books, he is authorized by the same act to revoke its license to do business in this State. It will thus be seen that Mr. GEO. W. MILLER has an extensive field for his "investigations,"—covering half the States of the Union and a good portion of Europe. The law does not specify who is to pay the expenses of the investigations into the condition of foreign companies, but the presumption is that the Superintendent is to be allowed to collect such fees as he thinks proper from each company, the same as he does with the New-York companies. At any rate, on the strength of this law, the Superintendent has taken a trip, with his family, across the Atlantic this Summer, and is now combining the luxury of European travel with his arduous labors as cosmopolitan insurance investigator. Either the foreign insurance companies or the State of New-York will have to pay the bill.

Young Men Wanted.

From all the watering-places this year there has gone up a cry concerning the lack of eligible young men. Amid all the allurements of the baths or the mountains, beauty has pined for suitable companionship. Croquet has been a melancholy delusion, a snare simply for unwary feet; the ride, the drive, the bath, alike have been found unsatisfactory. Even the joys of the "hop" have failed, and the most undaunted *valseuse* has given up before the sad spectacle of young women dancing together, and trying to think they are quite as happy as if they had male partners. From Saratoga to Newport, from Cape May to Rye Beach, our fashionable Summer resorts have been crowded with pretty girls, but with scarcely a cavalier to do them reverence.

Where, then, have these truant knights betaken themselves? They cannot all have been yachting, or exploring the Yosemite, or running over Europe, or learning to revile Mr. MURRAY in the Adirondacks. Comparatively few of them can have yielded to the fascinations of the ubiquitous camp-meeting. Not even the vast number of weddings—or, as Jenkins would say in his graceful way, matrimonial alliances—during the Spring will altogether account for the scarcity of the eligible young man in all the familiar scenes of his Summer triumphs. Not finding him, indeed, among the dead or wounded—among the married or engaged—we can only put him down with the missing, and leave the fair whom he defrauds to lament his unknown fate.

Yet, regarded as an odd social phenomenon, this peculiarity of the present Summer is not unworthy of attention and speculation. The young men have avoided the watering-places, either because they have had more attractive diversion and sufficient recreation in town, or because they found more profit to mind and body in quieter rural retreats. Perhaps each of these reasons has had its share in the result. To women the Summer brings no especial need of relaxation or rest, and offers for the most part only a different field for the display of fresh vanities and devices of fashion. The bathing, the driving, the waters and the hops are only subsidiary and secondary pleasures, grateful, indeed, but by no means essential.

Men, however, driven hard all the year round, do feel a positive need, when Summer comes, of leisure and rest for tired brains and overstrained nerves. Their ambition to exhibit the handiwork of their tailors, however strong it may be, is still subordinated to this physical necessity. Idle men are few in our busy society, and the lawyer or the merchant or the clerk, when he gets away on his brief vacation, appreciates it as an idle man could never do. He tries to make the most of it, and he seems to be gradually learning that a fashionable watering-place does not offer the best field for his requirements. He seeks rather some quiet inland village in whose peaceful remoteness he may forget for a while the town and all its cares. He follows some trout stream in the mountains as he hides himself away from his anxieties, or some quaint little sea-coast fishing town, where the unfamiliar ways and simple joys of a primitive people may act as a healthful sedative to his excited nerves. Doubtless in some such way as this the eligible young man has been spending his last vacation, regardless of beauty languishing for his compliments and his arm. If he is wise he will so spend his next vacation also.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mayor HALL still boasts, through the *Leader*, that he cares nothing for the opinions of those who did not vote for him for Mayor, and claims to have the "Democratic Party behind him," to back him up in spite of all the frauds that have been proved against him. He will probably discover, if he reads the report of the meeting at Cooper Institute to-night, that a good portion of the Democratic Party that is "behind him" holds in its hands a horsewhip. The fact will be made still more patent when the next Democratic State Convention is held, or if not, it will be all the worse for the Democratic Party.

The *Sunday Mercury*, which has hitherto vied with the *Herald* as the organ of the abortionists and an apologist of the "Ring," has now very appropriately assumed the championship of the Tammany Republican Committee. It announces that Mr. GREELEY is to start today on a Presidential tour through the West and Northwest, and says: "As an honest and much-abused Radical as well as a fellow-editor, we wish him success." We do not believe that Mr. GREELEY will feel proud of an "indorsement" from what is universally admitted to be the vilest sheet printed in New-York. While Mr. GREELEY is on his stumping tour, will he have the goodness to explain to Republicans how it happens that such a paper as the *Mercury* takes so deep an interest in the success of the Tammany Republican Committee? It even surpasses the *Tribune* in its advocacy of the Republican allies of its own party, as witness the following:

> "He (GREELEY) is now Chairman of the only regular Radical General Committee in this City, and no one can question the fact. A new General Committee has been formed, it is true; but this new Committee, as Mr. GREELEY shows in the *Tribune*, (an extract from which will be found in another column,) is formed almost exclusively of GRANT's office-holders and their hangers-on in this City. It is merely an organization of the bread-and-butter brigade for mutual protection. It is a league of the ins to keep themselves in and keep the outs out. It is a spontaneous combination without a history or antecedents. It succeeds to nobody or no organization. While, on the contrary, Mr. GREELEY's Committee has the true succession, and holds the records and archives of the Republican organization in this City from the beginning."

It is not alone the abortionists who are enabled to carry on their murderous traffic through the medium of advertisements which are readily admitted into the columns of a certain class of journals. The equally villainous trade of the procuress lives and thrives by the same means. The papers yesterday contained a report of a young girl, named MINNIE FREEMAN, who leaped from the deck of the Galveston steamer as it was about leaving the wharf on Saturday, having made the discovery, at the last moment, that she had been engaged, with nine other young girls, under false pretenses, to go South to recruit a vile den with fresh victims. Her companions were unfortunately carried off on the steamer, without being aware, probably, of the fate that awaits them. Whatever that fate may be, they can trace it directly to the following infamous advertisement that appeared in a daily paper under the head of "Female wants:"

> "Wanted immediately, twenty-five or thirty young and stylish girls to go South; one good piano-player and singist. Apply to ——."

Let the poorer class of tax-payers, especially the Democrats, think of the wonderful transformations which have taken place in the condition of our rulers during the last few years. WOODWARD, ten years ago, entered the Supervisor's office at a salary of $800 per annum. Now he owns a magnificent country-seat, valuable horses, and other luxuries. GARVEY, the lucky plasterer, was glad, six years ago, to do plain jobbing at fair rates. Now he is worth nearly a million, and owns an entire island for his Summer residence. Twelve years ago TWEED failed in business, and for a time was content to act as foreman over a gang of street-cleaners, at $3 per day. Now he owns real estate in every part of the City, runs several banks, and is chief proprietor of a printing-office, a lithographic establishment, and a stationery warehouse, his property being estimated at about twenty millions. SWEENY has also suddenly leaped into wealth. TOM FIELDS could not pay a few paltry debts three years ago; now he is wealthy. CONNOLLY was notoriously in humble circumstances until he gained possession of the public treasury; now he is building splendid houses, and is rolling in wealth. HALL owns a splendid residence in New Jersey. Indeed, all these people have invested in property in other States. KEYSER and INGERSOLL have likewise sprung into large fortunes; and there are hundreds who were quite poor a few years ago who now sport the costliest diamonds, and possess valuable property of all kinds. The question is, ought these men to be allowed to retain the property they have thus suspiciously acquired?

The *Citizen & Round Table* says this week: "The Republicans, while abusing Tammany, are anxious to sustain it." On the contrary, there are few honest men in this City who do not earnestly desire to see Tammany overthrown, and upright officials put in authority over the City. Property of too much value is at stake to allow of any party trickery in connection with this question. The *Citizen*, whose editor is an honest and able Democrat, is far more just in its summing up of the defence of Tammany against our indictment:

> "The charges against our municipal rulers are met by the following answers: Firstly, what are you going to do about it? Secondly, we admit the bills were a little extravagant. Thirdly, some Republicans are as bad as we are. Fourthly, a piece of property was fraudulently sold by us to the TIMES. If anybody be not satisfied with these answers, he must be hard to please. Of course, miles of imaginary carpet were paid for, if the people cannot help themselves; and acres of non-existing plastering were charged for, if a corrupt Republican presumes to live; and naturally piles of unsubstantial and shadowy furniture were put to the debt of the citizens, if land was sold to the TIMES illegally. Nothing possibly can be clearer than these explanations, and any man who grumbles will need a visitation from the Tammany Police, or the issuance of a Tammany injunction."

And again our Democratic contemporary puts a case very neatly:

> "By suing the TIMES, to recover the property on which stands the building of that newspaper, the City officials admit that they committed a fraud when they sold the property, or committing one now trying to recover it unjustly. Let them choose which horn of the dilemma will suit them."

The Chicago *Tribune* calculates the profit in the recent "corner" in wheat in that city as twenty-two per cent. per month on the money put into the pool, which was formed about the 1st of August. The amount clubbed was $970,000, and the variation in the price of wheat was about twenty cents. Of course, it is impossible to estimate the loss to the grain-producers, and the *Tribune*, watching the operation carefully on the spot, sees no help for the atrocious nuisance.

There is a fine lot of quarrels going on in the Democratic Party. There is one over the new departure, one over the financial question, one over protection *versus* a revenue tariff, one over Tammany—a somewhat repressed, but very bitter one, this last—and the Richmond *Whig* is trying to get up one about compensation for the emancipated slaves. On every one of these subjects the opposing presses claim to represent the entire Democratic Party. The claim would be absurd if the Democratic Party were a party with one real policy. As it is, there need be no difficulty. Each clique can take what suits itself and its own locality, and, as the area the Democracy will be called upon to apply their principles to is sure to be very limited for a good many years to come, there will be no danger of serious confusion. In the words of the amiable Toots, "It's of no consequence."

Mr. A. H. STEPHENS denies that he is the author of a pamphlet called "The Concession," which contained a wild scheme for winning Southern independence. It seems now as if Mr. STEPHENS were rather laboring for an honest and consistent declaration by the Democracy in favor of the nullity of the amendments, in hopes to thus realize his dream of Southern domination. It is certain that if the Democratic Party can be persuaded to adopt such a platform it would have to kneel again at the feet of the South, for it would be abandoned of the North. Its choice lies between consistency and defeat at the North, or the new departure and defeat at the South.

Nothing is more contagious than such reckless presumption as that of Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr. A story now comes to us, that for three days last week one of the main trains on the Erie road was started from the refreshment station, Turner's, after two minutes' delay, because the restaurateur at that famous place had given the stoker of the engine pork and beans instead of chicken with "fixins." The usual stoppage was not resumed until the proprietor had surrendered at discretion. Considering that the convenience and safety of the passengers, the rules of the road, the authority of the conductor, and the time-table, were all disregarded to produce this result, the affair was worthy of FISK himself.

New-Mexico is demonstrating the value of mixed Spanish, Indian, and negro blood in a republic like ours. The other day, two processions, one Democratic and one Republican, having taken place and broken up, the participants concluded to wind up the occasion by a free fight. Some seven or eight men were killed, as many more are reported fatally wounded, and still as many additional wounded seriously. Both parties seem to have been armed for the affray, and to have fought it out in bloody earnest. If we might be allowed to suggest, both emigration and immigration would be to the advantage of New-Mexico.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

TO-NIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The entertainments of the past week will be repeated at Wallack's, at Booth's, at the Olympic and at Niblo's to-night, and until further notice. At the Grand Opera-house, "Jasper," a play founded upon the story left incomplete by CHARLES DICKENS, is to be brought out by Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN and the company, reinforced by that skilled and genial actor, Mr. MARK SMITH. At Wood's, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN commences an engagement. Finally, at the Twenty-eighth-street Opera-house, the opening performance of the season will take place.

Musical.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

We print elsewhere, this day, Mr. STRAKOSCH's announcements for the season 1871-1872. They recapitulate news given in these columns throughout the Summer in relation to a series of entertainments, which will be of a high order in point of artistic merit, and fashionable to a degree not often attained to during the past few years. The *primeur* of the representations, we are sorry to say, are reserved for Boston. They will be commenced in that city on Oct. 9. "Faust" has been selected as the opera, with Miss NILSSON as *Marguerite*, Miss CARY as *Siebel*, M. CAPOUL as *Faust*, and M. JAMAIT as *Mephistopheles*.

MISS ANNIE BUTLER'S CONCERT.

On Thursday evening next, Miss ANNIE BUTLER's concert will take place at Association Hall. We are advised of the engagement of several artists of talent to assist the lady, whose admirers are very numerous.

Miscellaneous.

PERSONAL GOSSIP AND NOTES.

Mr. SANTLEY will arrive by the *Cuba* about Wednesday.... Mr. FREDERICK RULLMANN has been expected for some days, and, in fact, he is so long overdue that it is feared the pilot may have sailed past the port. Mme. FABBRI and the vocalists of the troupe are now here but the orchestra is still afloat.... Mr. GRAU's contract with Mlle. HEDWIG RAABE has been broken by that lady, who has decided not to visit the United States this season.... Mr. THEODORE WACHTEL is awaited daily. The assertion that a company is in his wake is, however, without foundation. As a rule managers arrange a troupe and trust to fortune for the principal attraction. Mr. WACHTEL supplies the exception, with what results the future will show.... Miss CHRISTINE NILSSON is to be numbered among fortunate mortals. Last Spring, while on her way to St. Louis, she lost diamonds valued at $4,000, which fell out of the window of a car on the Iron Mountain Road. The gems were wrapped in a piece of paper. The train was stopped and search made for them, but they were not found, and the precious stones were put down to the account of profit and loss. On Wednesday morning, we learn, the lost diamonds were found at De Soto, near the railroad track, opposite the mansion of the FLETCHER family. The finder is the wife of PATRICK FLYNN, a trackman on the road. The lady had tethered a calf to a stake, and in his antics he had scraped up the paper of jewels, which she picked up and delivered to an officer of the road. Miss NILSSON was telegraphed to at Newport, R. I., and she sent back word that the finder would receive $500. The diamonds were at once sent by express to their owner.

The Messrs. Baring and the United States Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of today it is stated with reference to Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., that "during one quarter in 1861 the State Department made an overdraft of $700,000 on BARING BROTHERS, and they sent an agent in hot haste here to collect the balance, a much larger sum having been sent to them before his arrival in this country."

We would, therefore, request you to be good enough to publish the following extract from a communication in relation to the same transaction made to the NEW-YORK TIMES, under date of Oct. 15, 1868, and which appeared in that paper at the time over the signature of Mr. SAMUEL G. WARD, an agent of Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.:

"At all times during the war, Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. came under heavy advances to our Government whenever called on, and I could refer to a single transaction in the early days of the war, when they came under advances for several millions of dollars without security.

The origin of the story referred to in the above paragraph is as follows:

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., as bankers of the Government, keep accounts with the various departments as separate as though they were so many different commercial firms.

Of these the State Department account is the one involving the smallest amounts, being for the payment of diplomatic expenses chiefly. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. charge no commission or interest on this account, the understanding being the account will always be kept covered, so as not to involve a loss of interest to the bankers.

In the Autumn of 1862 this account had remained overdrawn for several months. The amount was not a large one, and was unimportant in comparison with the large transactions continually occurring with other Departments. This state of the account was supposed to be, as doubtless it was, a mere oversight at the Department, and the gentleman from my office who had charge of the accounts, being in Washington on other business, was requested by me to call at the State Department and draw attention to it. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. knew nothing of the circumstance of the call, and I was not aware till years afterward that any unfavorable construction had been put upon a proceeding so much a matter of course. When my attention was drawn to it, I immediately made the above explanation, which was accepted by Mr. SEWARD."

S. G. & G. C. WARD,
Agents of BARING BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

Terrible Accident to a Rope Walker.

From the Springfield (Ohio) Advertiser, Aug. 31.

Prof. DEHUN was announced to walk a rope from the Opera House to the building across the street, at 2½ P. M. He appeared at the appointed time and started out on his perilous walk. He had not gone half the distance when he sat down upon the rope and began to address the crowd. He spoke about ten minutes, then arose, and was about to make a step forward, when the rope parted with a snap, and the unfortunate man whirled over and over, and fell with a heavy thud upon the ground. A thrill of horror struck the crowd, that but a moment before had been filled with admiration at the daring performer. Over 1,000 people had gathered to witness the scene. The wounded man was picked up and carried to SMITH's drug-store, where it was found that his leg was broken, his body bruised and severe cuts on the head. Dr. CHARLES DUNLAP was on the spot in an instant, and did what he could to relieve the sufferer. The rope parted at the south building at the place where it was fastened. The guys were held by a dozen men, who were thrown on the ground by the suddenness of the fracture. No word was heard from DEHUN as he fell, save the exclamation, "Oh," as he left the rope. He will recover from his injuries, but they are very severe. The crowd was so appalled that the man lay where he fell several seconds before any one started to assist him.

The Last of the Benninghoff Robbery.

The action which W. GREEN brought against the BENNINGHOFFS, to recover his portion of the reward for the robbers, was closed at Meadville, Penn., a few days ago. The reward was offered by Joseph Benninghoff to W. Green, Solomon Kepler and Conrad Wegefarth, of Crawford County, and Robert Hague, Chief of Police of Pittsburg, to procure the arrest and sufficient evidence to convict those who were engaged in the BENNINGHOFF robbery, in February, 1868. Plaintiff alleged the contract to be $5,000 for each robber, and four per cent. on all money and property recovered. Defendant alleged it to be $3,000 and ten per cent. After spending all day getting about half way through with the evidence, defendant offered to pay $3,000, together with all Court costs, for the settlement of all suits pending or to be commenced, and the offer was taken.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

Who will Represent America at the International Race?

The Arrangements for the Race—The Record of the Sailing this Season—What the Yachts Have Done—The Columbia and Sappho the Fastest.

The Queen's Cup of 1851 so gallantly won by the *America*, which has adorned the parlors of the New-York Yacht Club for the past twenty years, will again be contested for during the month of October. For many years it has remained the undisputed property of the New-York Yacht Club, and the fact of the existence of such a nautical trophy had passed away from the thoughts of all, with the exception of those most intimately connected with yachting interests. The challenge of Commodore Ashbury, the subsequent arrival of the *Cambria*, and her defeat in the grand regatta last year, is still fresh in the memory of all. The result, however, did not appear to satisfy the plucky Englishman, but having discovered that the *Cambria* was not fast enough to compete with our American-built yachts, he went to work and had another yacht constructed which he has christened the *Livonia*. This vessel has sailed in several regattas in England this year and met with very fair success. After mature consideration of the deed of gift, under which the Queen's cup was presented to the New-York Yacht Club, Commodore Ashbury arrived at the conclusion that in common equity he was entitled to sail against only one opponent instead of the entire fleet. On the strength of this supposition he made a claim to that effect, and after the New-York Yacht Club had consulted Mr. Schuyler, one of the survivors of the original donors, of the cup, and found that he confirmed Commodore Ashbury's claim, they accepted the position and agreed to be represented by one vessel. These preliminaries having been satisfactorily arranged, Commodore Ashbury forwarded twelve challenges as the representative of twelve of the leading yacht clubs in England. At an informal meeting of the members of the New-York Yacht Club, held in Newport, they agreed to accept Mr. Ashbury's proposition, and sail twelve races, accepting the *Livonia* as the representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club only, and the winner of the majority of said races to take the Cup. The *Livonia* is now on her way to New-York, and will probably arrive about the 18th or 20th of this month. In Mr. Ashbury's letter to the New-York Yacht Club he expresses a desire to sail the races outside Sandy Hook, instead of over the regular club course. That question remains in the hands of the New-York Yacht Club, as the deed of gift especially mentions the regular regatta course, and they are, therefore, perfectly entitled to hold to the strict letter of its reading. It might, perhaps, however, be a matter of courtesy on their part to waive this right, and meet the Englishman on his own terms, so that, in the case of his defeat, he may not be afforded the opportunity of attributing it to sailing over the shoal waters of the regular New-York Yacht Club course. Mr. Ashbury also suggests that as centre-board yachts are not in use in England that the New-York Yacht Club select a keel boat to represent them in the coming contest. This, however, appears to be stretching considerably on the generosity of the New-York Yacht Club, and may be dismissed without further comment as entirely inadmissible. Yachts should be considered as models of naval architecture, and the object of these aquatic contests is to test who can furnish the best model, combining the essential qualities of speed, durability and endurance. Now, if American yachtsmen choose to place their reliance upon a centre-board yacht, it will be simply because in their opinion they believe that it is, in all requisite points, superior to a keel boat, and they undoubtedly have the right to do so.

It has not yet been decided whether the New-York Yacht Club will be represented by only one yacht in the forthcoming races, or whether they will select several, so that, in case their first representative should get beaten, they could put in another in the next race. It appears that the most honorable and equitable method would be to select one vessel, as Commodore Ashbury will be represented by only one.

Now that all the preliminaries have been arranged, the attention of the yachting world is drawn to the question, "What yacht will be selected?"

A committee comprising Mr. Moses Grinnell, Mr. Shepherd Gandy, and three other gentlemen, have been appointed by the Club to select three or six yachts, one of which will be honored with representing the Club. There is considerable feeling on this point among yachtsmen as it is a well-known fact that nearly every one believes that he personally owns the fastest yacht in the fleet. For instance, in every regatta, after the race is over, they will talk about the result of the day and each and every one will satisfactorily account for his boat not arriving first. The wind shifted in the afternoon; we got jammed behind such a yacht; we shifted our masts yesterday; we were too much by the head; we were too much by the stern, and a thousand other excuses are readily offered. The selection of a yacht for this race is a very important point, and wealth, position, standing in the Club, or any similar consideration should not have the slightest influence on the decision of the Committee. The question resolves itself into which is the fastest yacht, and that they have to decide. The various regattas and races that have been sailed during the past three months have already furnished considerable data which should assist in the selection of the representative yacht. In order to give a clear idea of what each yacht has been doing this year, we have compiled the following table which will show the corrected time of each of the principal yachts in the various regattas that have been sailed this season, and also their average position:

CORRECTED TIME.

Yachts.	New-York. H. M.	Brooklyn. H. M. S.	Cape May. H. M. S.	Boston. H. M. S.	Challenge Cup. H. M. S.	Newport Cup. H. M. S.
Tidal Wave	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palmer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wanderer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rambler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dauntless	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sappho	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madgie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dreadnaught	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

POSITION IN EACH REGATTA.

Yachts.	New-York Regatta.	Brooklyn Regatta.	Cape May Regatta.	Boston Regatta.	Challenge Cup.	Newport Cup.	No. of Races.	Aggregate Position.	Average Position.
Tidal Wave	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palmer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wanderer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rambler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dauntless	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sappho	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madgie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dreadnaught	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

We will now give a brief synopsis of the performances of each of the above yachts, taking them in the order named.

The *Tidal Wave* opened the season in brilliant style, by winning the New-York Yacht Club regatta. That race, it will be remembered, was considerably bungled, as half the yachts went over one course and half over another, so that there was a good deal of luck in this performance, and the breeze was very light. This yacht afterward contested in the Brooklyn, Cape May, Challenge Cup and Newport Cup regattas, but with indifferent success, and, in fact, proved herself to be a very ordinary boat, except in very light weather, and thus certainly not a reliable boat in rough weather.

The *Columbia* is a new centre-board yacht, constructed at Chester, Del., for Rear-Commodore Osgood during the past Spring. She has proved herself a very wonderful boat, and done much toward establishing the superiority of centre-board over keel boats. It will be noticed in scanning her record that out of five races in which she has contested, she was first in one and second in all the others. This goes far to proving one point—her average capabilities—and shows plainly that she is very fast on all points of sailing. In the above table we have placed her second in the Brooklyn regatta out of courtesy to the judges who placed her in that position, although she is generally acknowledged to have been the winning yacht. At Cape May she came in second and was beaten by the *Sappho*, but in our opinion if she had steered her course on the run home, instead of hauling close, to weather the *Rambler*, the race would have terminated differently. She won the Boston regatta with ease, beating the *Dauntless* by nineteen minutes and the *Sappho* by twenty-seven. In the Newport Cup she was second, having been beaten by the *Sappho* by three minutes. The above record plainly shows the *Columbia* to be a very remarkable and reliable boat. Many affirm that she is not fast in heavy weather, but the noble manner in which she behaved on the beat from Cape Cod to Vineyard Sound, when in company with the *Dauntless*, entirely upset that theory. They were both sailing under mainsail, foresail, jib and jib-topsail, in a heavy cross-sea, and the wind dead ahead. The *Columbia* came in about twenty minutes ahead. There will, however, be some races during the latter part of this month that will give a better test of her weatherly qualities in rough weather. The *Columbia* has the best average of any yacht in the fleet.

The *Magic* has not done very well this year. In the New-York regatta she came in third, and in the Boston regatta fifth. There are various surmises as to what has caused her failing, and it is generally attributed to the lead that was run into her keel last season to prepare for a heavy weather test with the *Cambria*.

The *Palmer* is in excellent form this year, and sailing remarkably well. Although she has not been successful in any race, she would undoubtedly have won the Newport Cup if she had not been delayed about ten minutes by losing a man overboard. During several different races she has exhibited some very excellent qualities, especially while sailing by the wind, and is certainly deserving of the attention of the Committee.

The *Wanderer* is a mystery that has not yet been solved. Although she has not won any regular race, she exhibited a very remarkable turn of speed in the race from Sandy Hook to Cape May, and gave the *Dauntless*, *Sappho* and rest of the fleet a bad beating in a fair beat to windward. At one time, in the New-York regatta, she also exhibited a very wonderful burst of speed. Of late, she has not done very much.

The *Rambler*, we are afraid, has proved a failure, and her average shows her to be the slowest boat in the fleet. She may prove faster in heavy weather, but it is very doubtful.

The *Dauntless* commenced the season very well, and won the non-time allowance prize in the Brooklyn regatta in handsome style. She also sailed tolerably well at Boston, coming in second, but the shifting her masts does not appear to have improved her speed. She is, however, a very fast boat, and ranks equal with the *Palmer* in the average.

The *Sappho*, we all know, is a very remarkable yacht, and has been sailing very well this year. Running about two points free, with as much wind as she can carry, she can beat the world; but sailing by the wind, she has not had a fair test this year. She also won the Newport Cup in handsome style. The *Sappho* will undoubtedly be one of the selected yachts.

The *Madgie* won the Challenge Cup at Newport, but her recent performances show that such a victory may be regarded as rather a fluke.

The *Dreadnaught*, as yet, is a dark boat. Capt. Samuels has been hard at work with her all the season, and at times she has exhibited some very fine sailing. She is now having her boom increased about seven feet, which will give her considerably more canvas. The *Dreadnaught* will probably show herself worthy of consideration before the appointed time for the race.

Judging from the above, if three yachts are selected, they will probably be the *Columbia*, *Sappho* and *Palmer*, or *Dauntless*. The *Tidal Wave* could not be selected, as she is not fast in heavy weather.

Discontent in Halifax with the Recent Scull Race—Starting for Saratoga.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 3.—Several citizens offered to back Brown against Sadler, to row over the same course within thirty days for any sum from $1,000 to $10,000. Sadler refused the offer. The feeling is strong here that Brown would have won the scull race yesterday had Sadler not taken his water. The Taylor, Renforth and American crews left today for Saratoga. Before leaving the Americans were presented with a purse by friends here.

The inquest on Renforth's remains will be resumed on Monday.

The Saratoga Boat Races—The English Crews Coming.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Pittsburg crew arrived here last night, and have gone into quarters at the Lake House. The Pryor crew has been entered for the race, making eight to start in the four-oared race. The Pryor, Renforth and Taylor-Winship crews will reach here on Wednesday. The arrivals in town are as heavy as at any time during the season.

The International Regatta at Sandusky.

Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Arrangements for the great international regatta at Put-in-Bay, to take place on the 6th and 7th of September, are rapidly being completed. Nineteen yachts have been entered, and more are reported as being on the way. A grand complimentary ball will be given in honor of the yachtsmen, on the evening of the 6th. A large number of Canadians are expected.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease Disappearing in Charleston—No Infected Ships in Mobile.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 3.—The weather is fine, and the general opinion is that the fever is dying out. The Board of Health reports three deaths for the two days ending at noon today.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 3.—Dispatches published as coming from Mobile, stating that several vessels are quarantined here with yellow fever on board, are false. There is no yellow fever here, nor has there been this season. No such message originated here.

Further Reports from Charleston—The Disease Making no Headway, and the City Becoming More Easy.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News*, of Friday says the city was a shade more cheerful on the day previous, and the excitement, which had been at a fever heat for several days, was subsiding. The *News* says:

"This sensible feeling will be encouraged by the official reports, which show the slow progress of the fever. It now appears that up to Saturday last, the 26th inst., there were nine deaths from yellow fever. Three of the nine took place between Aug. 1 and Aug. 19, and the remaining six the following week. For the current week the mortality will be greater; but it is officially stated that there were only thirty-three new cases of fever in the week ending on Wednesday night last. This is a very cheering exhibit, as the proportion of deaths to the entire number of patients is steadily decreasing. Yesterday, the busy tongue of rumor could conjure up only two new cases, and only two deaths occurred, to our knowledge, during the day."

The Savannah *Republican* says: "We were informed by a gentleman yesterday that he had seen a letter, from a reliable source, which stated that the yellow fever had reached Beaufort, S. C., having been brought there from the phosphate works, where seven or eight cases had prevailed. The cases in Beaufort proved fatal."

Upon this the Charleston *News* comments thus: "Gentlemen who left Beaufort as late as Saturday last say that they heard nothing there to confirm this report; but, on the other hand, we know that one of our large wholesale druggists yesterday received a large and pressing order for disinfectants from Beaufort, which looks fishy, to say the least."

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Democrat* states that a private telegram was received from New-Orleans last Friday, advising a person in Huntsville not to go to New-Orleans, as one person had just died there of yellow fever.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union* of Friday mentions constant arrivals in that city of citizens of Charleston. Every train, it says, comes in loaded, and the hotels and boarding-houses are doing a driving business. It says that many of the refugees are making arrangements to carry on business there, and that several new stores were started on Thursday. The *Union* adds: "Some uneasiness prevails among some classes in regard to the fever in this city, but from all that we can learn, from those who have passed through these seasons of epidemic before, and particularly from the medical fraternity, there is no reason to fear any visitation of the yellow fever epidemic here. The conditions of climate and atmosphere necessary to a full development of the disease, that is in epidemic form, do not exist here. Yellow fever is confined to tide-water, and has never been known to spread into the country above the ebb and flow of tides. The pure air of this elevated region will dispel any febrile or malarial influences which may be brought here from infected districts."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

SENATOR CONKLING'S VIEWS.

An Appeal for United Action on the Part of Republicans—Hearty Indorsement of President Grant—Corruption Denounced.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The following letter from Hon. Roscoe Conkling to Hon. J. A. Griswold appears in the Troy *Daily Times* today:

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1871.

Sir: The view you take of political matters is my view also. Every sincere Republican can and must take hold heartily now for a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." Why not? What is there to quarrel or falter over? Are Republicans in this State divided upon any principle at stake now, or upon any practical measure? We know that they are not. Will Republicans in the face of the enemy, and of such an enemy, too, refuse to stand by their cause, which is in effect to desert to the other side, merely because loaves have not come to their baskets, or fishes to their nets? Why, only a few years ago, it was an odious imputation upon any man to charge that his politics depended on spoils; and we cannot have deteriorated so much that men will plot against creed and cause now, only because the offices are too few to go round. Satan cannot entrap men with so coarse and bad a snare as this. A weak reliance of our opponents it is, as unworthy as the talk in Democratic and half-way newspapers about divisions and wars in our ranks. For my part, there is no Republican whom I cannot take cordially by the hand and labor with, shoulder to shoulder, in the work before us. How can any man feel less than this and yet believe as you and I believe, in the mission and usefulness of the Republican Party? Referring to your remarks about the approaching Presidential canvass, I am, as you know, heartily for Gen. Grant. This would be my position even without my strong regard for him and confidence in him personally. He has made a better President than you and I, when we voted for him, had any right to expect, and he is a better President every day than he was the day before. He has given the country the best practical Administration in many respects we have had for a quarter of a century; and the people know it. Those who hold the securities of the country, and the property-holders in general, dare not run the risk of a Democratic President now. They want no swapping of horses at this time. With Gen. Grant as the candidate, our success is assured; with any other candidate, success is not certain; and hence the renomination and re-election of Gen. Grant seems to me a foregone conclusion. In the State of New-York, more than anywhere else, the path of the Republicans appears plain and their duty urgent. Here is the greatest free State in Christendom given over to rascals, a prey to a horde of thieves, who, infesting our chief City, disgrace humanity and mildew the Commonwealth by their pestilential profligacy. These plunderers have seized upon the State Government, the Legislature, and all the municipal agencies of the City of New-York, and hitherto they have tampered with our party organizations also, debauching and controlling them. The question facing us is whether this degrading flagitious sway shall cease or be perpetrated and fortified anew.

Every one knows that the fittest step toward remedy and reform is to nominate the best men in the Republican Party, and elect them to the Legislature and to the Executive offices of the State; and yet men stand talking about Federal patronage and differences among leaders, and personal feeling between individuals and the like! What have such things to do with the duty of this hour? What do the people care about them? What should they care? Of what public consequence are the personal aims, and objects, and mishaps of individuals? For one, if I can know how, by act or omission, I have given just offense to any man, I ought to go, and will go, and make any amends in my power. All who know you know that you would do likewise. But I insist that all who are in earnest should go to work and keep at work. It is high time to be done with unprofitable things, signifying nothing, and only productive of harm. The best way to do a thing is to do it. Talking may be good, but talking about what we are willing to do and what might be done when there is but one straightforward thing to do, is not near so likely to help the Republican Party as to take right hold honestly and squarely, as men should who believe in what they are about and mean it. We shall all be together in redeeming the State, I hope; and many good men will help who never helped us before.

This long, hurried letter is a poor requital for your kind invitation, and a poor substitute for the talk we might have had in your "Cottage by the Sea."

SPEAKER BLAINE.

A Personal Explanation Called for by Persistent Slanderers—What He Owns and How He Acquired It.

Augusta, Aug. 23, 1871.

To the Editors of the Maine Standard:

During my recent absence from home you published an editorial, holding me up as "a millionaire, rolling in luxury," and intimating, but not asserting, that I had procured my "enormous wealth" by reason of my connection with public affairs. The only fact you adduce to support your statement is that I pay a tax on a valuation of $37,000, including my real and personal estate. You then assume to add without qualification the following:

> "This $37,000, however, does not include a large coal and land property in the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, nor a valuable interest in a Lake Superior copper mine, nor his princely residence in Washington, valued at $40,000 or $50,000, or any other property."

As this is your statement, permit me to use the columns of the *Standard* to make mine. The public can judge which of us is the better entitled to speak in the premises.

I do not own any "land and coal property" in Virginia, and never owned a dollar of any kind of property in that State in my life. I own some shares in a land company in *West* Virginia, for which I paid $2,000 six years ago. I will be glad to sell it to you at that price today. I own no other property of any description in West Virginia.

I do not own "a valuable interest," nor any other interest, in a "copper mine at Lake Superior," or any other place, and never owned, directly or indirectly, a dollar in copper mines or copper stocks in my life. Can you give any authority for your statement to the contrary?

My "princely residence in Washington, valued at $40,000 or $50,000," was purchased for $28,000. My official position required that I should keep house. The rent I would have to pay for a suitable residence was $5,000 per annum. This I could not afford. By purchasing instead, I get my rent for about $2,000, thus saving $3,000 per annum, and getting a better house with a chance for a fair advance in the value of property.

I do own a coal and land property in Pennsylvania, purchased near my birthplace at very low figures in the years 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1861—several years before my name was even mentioned for Congress. The income derived from this property and the advance in its value have given me a respectable competency, but not great wealth—making in the aggregate, with all I possess, but a small fraction of the amount you assign to me.

I claim to have been diligent in business, to have exercised fair judgment and to have met with average good fortune. My acquisitions, however, have been far less during the past fifteen years than those of many who have not worked so hard. My gains would have been far more, I have good reason to believe, if I had been out of public life, devoting my whole time and energies to my private affairs. If money were the sole, or even the great object in life, I would certainly resign my seat in Congress today.

If you know any fact that contradicts in the least any statement herein made, or if you have knowledge that I ever acquired a dollar improperly, I trust you will publish it. But if you have not such fact or knowledge, I rely upon your manly candor to confess it.

I address you this letter because I wish to disclaim all responsibility for the great wealth which you attribute to me. Every man in his community should act and give according to his means. I cannot afford to have property imputed to me which I do not possess.

It may seem untasteful (to me it is certainly distasteful) thus to discourse of my private affairs. But your singular and persistent intrusion into them leaves me no other course, in simple self-defense. I desire once for all to shield myself from that uncharitable conclusion, which assumes every calumny to be true, unless it is publicly denied and refuted. It is very rarely that I notice anything of this kind, and I assure you that I now write more in sorrow than in anger—sorrow that partisan opposition will seek for advantage by such needless and groundless assertions, touching the private and personal affairs of a fellow-citizen, merely because he happens to be in public life.

Other papers that have copied your article will, I doubt not, do me the justice to publish this also. Very respectfully,

J. G. BLAINE.

More of Mr. Hendricks' War Record.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of Wednesday last, publishes the following, which has been sent to it as a copy of a handbill calling for a "Democratic" meeting in Seymour, Jackson County, Indiana, in 1864, when, just previous to a draft, Grant was grappling with Lee, and Sherman, having captured Atlanta, was preparing for his march to the sea, while Hood was moving northward toward Nashville:

DEMOCRATIC MASS-MEETING.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks will address the people of Jackson and adjoining counties at Seymour, Ind., on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1864, at 10 o'clock.

Let all who are in favor of peace, all who desire to be free from the death-grip of this infamously wicked, imbecile and tyrannical Administration, its arbitrary and illegal arrests, and its Draft and Conscription laws, by which peaceable citizens are dragged from their homes and all the endearments of domestic life, to butcher and be butchered, come out and hear this eloquent advocate of peace and reunion. Come in wagons, come on horseback, come by railroad, and on foot. Bring your neighbors, and especially your reasonable Republican neighbor, who is seeking for the truth. Bring your basket well-filled with something to eat. Other able speakers will be in attendance. Ladies especially invited. If possible, arrangements will be made with the railroads to carry passengers at half-fare.

THE SOUTH.

Martial Law not Yet Proclaimed—The Measure Still Under Consideration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The statements that have gone out from here to most newspapers indicating that a proclamation of martial law in the South had been determined on, are much too strongly stated, and were made seemingly without good information. The subject was simply left as an open one. Whether a proclamation will be made depends entirely on future exigencies, and not on information now at hand.

Arrest of Kuklux in North Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 3.—The *Union* of Saturday says: "A gentleman from Washington, N. C., yesterday stated that as he passed Greensboro, N. C., he saw sixteen Kuklux in charge of United States troops, the commanding officer of whom told him that about sixty more were about to be arrested. Those under arrest, one of whom was said to be a member of the North Carolina Legislature, were on their way to put in an appearance before the United States Commissioner at Washington."

A Card from Mr. Cornell.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir: The *Tribune* of this morning in an elaborate leading editorial severely criticises a letter which I recently had occasion to address to Mr. Hotchkiss, in answer to inquiries in regard to the Republican reorganization in this City. If you had, in accordance with the fairness which the *Tribune* so frequently claims, published the letter, in order that your readers might understand both sides of the question, I should be content. As you have failed to do so, I must ask your permission to reply in your own columns.

You honor me unduly by saying that, "Mr. Cornell is himself a better explanation of the matter than his manifesto." You then charge me with being "a young man from the interior." This is certainly a serious charge. Your next accusation is that I was "appointed to the best-paying (!) Federal office in this city, which no service which he had rendered to the country or the party would account for." It was true that I was appointed by President Grant to an important office, but as I never directly or indirectly sought nor solicited that or any other appointment under the Administration, I ought not to be blamed for it. The fact that, after more than one year's service the President saw fit to nominate me for the still more important office of Assistant-Treasurer, is evidence that he did not regard my appointment as a failure.

Your declaration that "the reorganization is designed to contribute to the re-election of Senator Conkling" is as untrue as it is unfair. The City of New-York has not for many years had more than two or three Republicans in the Legislature, and frequently none at all, while it requires eighty-two members and Senators to elect a United States Senator. This demonstrates how insignificant an influence the reorganization could exert in electing Mr. Conkling's successor. Your claim that the reorganization is in the interest of Mr. Conkling, or, as you charged in an editorial of the 25th inst., that it was a crusade against the "esteemed friends of Gov. Fenton or of the *Tribune*," is entirely unfounded. The reorganization was ordered because the existing organization was in every essential feature a fraud upon the Republican voters of the City. Its rolls were largely filled with fictitious names, which were voted upon by Tammany dummies; its officers were subsidized by Tammany plunder, and its policy was dictated by the Tammany Chiefs. In a consultation at Saratoga, prior to the State Convention last year, Mr. Greeley struck the key-note, when he declared that the Republican Party could not expect to succeed as long as its counsels were controlled by men whose employment depended upon the pleasure of Tammany. When pressed to call names, he declared that Henry Smith, while Police Commissioner, ought not to be on the State Executive Committee. After the disgraceful manipulation of the City General Committee by the Tammany officials during the Autumn of 1870, one-half of that Committee refused to unite in calling primaries to elect a new Committee in 1871, and called upon the State Committee to order an entire reorganization.

This request was supported by the petition of 10,000 good and true Republicans. This I reaffirm in spite of the *Tribune's* denial.

The primaries for electing the General Committee of 1871 (which the *Tribune* insists upon calling the regular organization) were ordered by only one-half of the General Committee of 1870, that portion which had so well obeyed the dictations of Tammany during the preceding campaign. The election of delegates was participated in only by Tammany adherents. On the 17th of December, a caucus of the delegates was held for the purpose of agreeing upon officers of the Committee for the year 1871. This caucus was presided over by Mr. J. Solis Ritterband, the $10,000 counsel to the Tax Commissioners, and a committee of five was appointed to report names of officers. They reported as follows: For President, Horace Greeley; for Vice-President, Sinclair Tousey, &c., &c.

As the *Tribune* has been so free to attribute improper motives to the members of the State Committee, it may not be inappropriate to consider what motives dictated the selection of Horace Greeley as President and Sinclair Tousey as Vice-President of this Tammany Committee. If we can ascertain who dictated the selection, it will not, I apprehend, be difficult to establish what the motives were. Of whom was the Committee composed which reported the names? 1. Benjamin F. Manierre, Police Commissioner by appointment of Oakey Hall. 2. James Galway, Fire Commissioner by the grace of Mayor Hall. 3. Rufus F. Andrews, Tammany referee and favorite of Peter B. Sweeny. 4. Daniel D. Conover, confidential friend of Henry Smith & Co. 5. Thomas E. Stewart, Tammany candidate for Congress in 1866. Can it be doubted that any report made by such a committee would be entirely satisfactory to the eminent firm of Tweed & Co.?

What was the object to be attained? It was well-known that the State Committee was to meet the next week, to take action upon the general demand for reorganization. How could they best prevent this result? Certainly not without some restoration of political character. To this end, the honored name of Horace Greeley was seized upon. Not that they supposed that Mr. Greeley was a man to do their bidding, but that the State Committee would not dare to recognize a committee of which he was the head. This position they took, knowing full well that their strength in the committee could control its action, as was afterward demonstrated by a vote rejecting Mr. Greeley's resolution to accept the reorganization. When the integrity of Tammany's accounts was questioned, the indorsement of Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, and John Jacob Astor, was fraudulently obtained to give respectability to Connolly. So, while Tammany had unquestioned control of the Republican machinery, the name of Horace Greeley was used by them to deceive and mystify the Republicans of the interior. Because the State Committee could not be frightened out of doing its duty by this transparent trick, the *Tribune* charges it with persecuting "the esteemed friends of Gov. Fenton and the *Tribune*." In what was the persecution? Simply in ordering a reorganization, which was placed absolutely in the hands of Mr. Greeley and his intimate, personal and political friend Mr. Orton.

When Mr. Greeley declined to act, he knew it would not prevent reorganization. The State Committee had directed its Executive Committee to see that its order for reorganization was duly executed, and, in case Mr. Greeley or Mr. Orton should decline, to fill the vacancy. Thus Mr. Greeley himself assumed the responsibility of all the antagonism. The State Committee acted in good faith, doing only what was necessary to preserve the party from hopeless destruction, treating Mr. Greeley with the greatest possible consideration. If the present situation is not satisfactory to him and his friends, he alone is responsible. You say, "We would gladly have all Republican Committees purged of office-holders;" and you appeal to "the Republicans of the interior to be careful to send good and true men, who are neither office-holders nor the nominees of office-holders, to our approaching State Convention;" and yet you sustain a bogus organization largely composed of Tammany officials, and claim that it is the only regular Republican organization. If it is a crime for men holding office under an administration which is wholly and heartily in accord with the party to be members of its committees or to attend its conventions, is it not much more a crime to sustain an organization which is largely composed of officials who depend upon the opposite party for their support, and which has no real sympathy with the success of the Republican Party and its Administration?

In reference to the time of holding the State Convention, you say, "You, Mr. Cornell, have postponed the Convention to a late day, to subserve other ends than those of the Republican Party." This I deny. The date was fixed in view of the experience of the last year. That canvas was opened weeks before the rural counties were ready for the work. In a majority of the counties, the local nominations were not made for a month after the State Convention; the local committees refused to go to work until these were completed, and no animation could be aroused. It was a general complaint that the canvass was too long, and that, too, in a Gubernatorial year. For these reasons, and in the sincere belief that the interests of the party would be best served, the time for the Convention was fixed upon the motion of so good a Republican as the Hon. Joseph H. Ramsey, of Albany. Yours, respectfully,

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

New-York, Aug. 30, 1871.

The Approaching Elections—California, Maine, Texas and Others.

The election of State officers and members of the Legislature in California takes place on Wednesday, 6th inst. Maine on Monday next chooses its Governor and Legislature. The candidates, statistics of former elections, &c., were recently given collectively in the Times. On Tuesday, the 5th inst., Wyoming elects its Legislature; on Monday, 11th inst., New-Mexico elects a delegate to Congress, and on Tuesday, 19th inst., Nebraska holds a special election on the new Constitution framed by the recent State Convention. Texas, on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October will, by order of Gov. Davis, hold an election for Congressmen. The statement which, on the authority of a Southern newspaper we made sometime since, that the people were also to vote upon the question of dividing Texas into three States was incorrect. The bill providing for obtaining an expression of the will of the people on this point at this time was passed by one House of the Legislature but never came to a vote in the other. The candidates for Congress are as follows:

Districts.	Republican.	Democrat.
First.	George W. Whittemore,	W. S. Herndon,
Second.	Alexander M. Bryant,	J. C. Connor,
	A. B. Norton, (Ind.),	
Third.	William T. Clark,	D. C. Giddings,
	Louis W. Stevenson, (Ind.),	
Fourth.	Edward Degner.	John Hancock.

Abandonment of Tammany by its Friends—Irish Democrats Desire an Honest Controller.

At a preliminary meeting of Democrats, held at No. 64 Twelfth-street, Saturday evening, to consider what action should be taken for the purpose of defending the name and cause of Democracy from the disgrace being brought upon it by leading officials of this City, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. David J. Twohey, who said the object of this meeting is doubtless known to most of those present. The occasion for it is too well known to the whole country for our honor as a Democratic city, or for the welfare of the financial and commercial centre of the country. It is our duty, without in the least abating our fidelity to the principles of Democracy, to demand that wholesale robbery of the people of the City in the name of Democracy shall cease.

Mr. Michael Roche offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by James Scanlan, and enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, The integrity of public officers is essential to individual rights, the general welfare and national existence; and,

Whereas, Under existing corruptions and frauds the taxes of the City already amount to $91 for every man, woman and child in the City, and at the present rate of increase will soon render it hopelessly bankrupt; and,

Whereas, Speaker Blaine and other Republican orators, who have recently assailed the Democratic Party through some of its most prominent members in this City, were fully justified by the unexplained official conduct of Controller Connolly; and,

Whereas, This serene and solitary official, in his defiance of all law, disregard of all precedent, and contempt for the honest examples of his predecessors in that office, shields himself behind the power and prestige of the Democratic Party, making it responsible for the misdeeds for which he deserves the execration of all honest men, thus bringing unmerited and ineffaceable disgrace upon the party, and giving to the Republican Press and all opponents of Democracy at home and abroad their most effective weapon of attack; and,

Whereas, The vast power of the German Democrats of the City and State is already in danger of being doubly lost to the Democracy by passing over to an active alliance with their opponents, in consequence of the wrong and disgrace this greedy and dishonest official (Connolly) has brought upon it; therefore,

Resolved, That as a duty we owe to our City, our State, our country, our party and ourselves—as patriotic citizens, honest men and Democrats—we call upon Richard B. Connolly to resign the office of Controller of the City and County, which his financial administration outrages and disgraces.

Resolved, That the office of Controller ought always to be filled by the choice of the people, and that in view of the enormous frauds being perpetrated under the present system, the next Legislature be requested so to amend the present charter as to make the office of Controller an elective office.

After a general expression of opinion by the gentlemen present, it was suggested that a committee of five be appointed to draft an address to the Irish people, and also to call a public meeting, and the meeting adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A New Charter Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reform movement must unite all parties, and that can be effected only by putting forward a purely reform platform at once, and the only real and definite platform that the Reform Party can present to the people as a guarantee of their future course is the charter by which they propose to overthrow the present system of corruption and establish a thoroughly responsible Government wherein all the City accounts shall be published and inspected, the power of contracting debt made subject to the specific and direct vote of the people, the expenditures of every Department limited to fixed necessaries, repeating prevented, and the primary elections so regulated by law as to secure the attendance of the voters in each Ward or primary district, and the exclusion of outsiders, and thus revest the nominating power directly in the whole body of voters and give them the choice of men as well as of parties.

All the citizens of New-York not bribed would vote for such a charter, though from no higher motive than self-protection, but also from the commendable desire to control the nomination of their own rulers, in which they now have no choice. Therefore let the Reform Party have a charter framed immediately, by a committee of such gentlemen as Charles O'Conor, William M. Evarts, William F. Havemeyer, William Cullen Bryant, James W. Gerard, William H. Aspinwall, &c.—men in whose honor, intelligence and public spirit the whole people have the most unbounded confidence—and let the Reform Party put forward this charter as their platform, which they are pledged to support. Then will Democrats and Republicans unite without a misgiving, and the greatest cunning can invent no calumny that will raise a doubt; then the people will rise up and assert their supremacy, and the rural districts will co-operate and give the Reform Charter an immense majority in the Legislature, and justice will be triumphant.

S.

A Convert.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have always been a steady Democrat, and a reader of the *World*, but having, I may say accidentally, fallen on your paper of late days, I have been thoroughly roused by your fearless exposures of the Ring, and I am now ready to throw aside all party feeling, and join the ranks of those who will alone support upright, honest men. Such the City needs, and must have in office.

Yours truly, A DEMOCRAT.

New-York City, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

Hear all the Suggestions—Anti-Corruption League.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having admired the energy and persistency with which you have battled (and for a long time single-handed) against the disease which is sapping the life of our political institutions, and threatening to demoralize Democratic Government—to say nothing of its tendency to seduce inefficient and dilapidated tradesmen, (chair-makers and others) from the path of honest industry into the short-cut and cross-lot road to riches struck out by the Tammany brigands—I have come to the conclusion that this is a poor man's or working man's (and among these especially, Irishman's) question, pre-eminently, for if we allow the character of popular government to be dragged into the mire by a set of trading, thieving demagogues, as is being done in the City and even the State of New-York, and these Ring operators to grow bloatedly rich on their plunder, the present loss in money even is as much ours as anybody's; in character, as to fitness to participate in the election of those who shall make and administer the laws, is more ours than anybody's; while the prospective loss will be exclusively ours if we allow this rascality to go on unchecked; for society, to save itself, will be compelled to find some remedy, even if it should involve the abridgment of what are called the political rights of the masses. Let us bestir ourselves, and vindicate our good name by wiping out this foul blot of Ring government, which, beginning with frauds on the ballot-box, naturally and quickly reaches the end in frauds on the "strong box," and which means only perversion and plunder, under the forms of law, both in City and State. I would suggest, Mr. Editor, the organization of an Anti-Corruption League, with suitable agents appointed to ferret out and fight the foe in all its forms, even in its meanest disguises, such as its attempt to persecute a faithful servant of the public, like yourself, by involving you in vexatious litigation. This organization should be open to the contribution of all classes, in sums great or small, according to means.

Cannot the coming meeting do something to set this movement going?

CENTRE-STREET.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

The Last Exploit of the Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Office of Stone, Jordan & Thompson,
No. 142 Fulton-street,
New-York, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

For the last ten days we have been engaged in printing a pamphlet for one of our customers, containing an *exposé* of the noble quartette—Hall, Connolly, Tweed and Sweeney, and have been running our presses on the same work for the last four nights. After closing our establishment at 11 o'clock on each of these nights, some scoundrels (whom we believe to be the paid hirelings of Mr. Richard B. Connolly,) surreptitiously entered our press and composing rooms, tampered with the type forms as they lay on the presses, and made sundry alterations in them, thereby changing the sense of the matter embodied in them, and thus destroying our property to the value of eighteen hundred dollars. We subsequently learned that Connolly had made overtures (through a third party) to the author for the purpose of securing a modification of the pamphlet; but his offer having been rejected, he resorted to the desperate expedient of sending his hirelings into our premises. Fortunately this piece of Vandalism and villainy was discovered by the author before any of the pamphlets were circulated, as they were intended partly for the large meeting of our citizens to be held on Monday evening. We are now engaged in reprinting them, and they will be completed in time to satisfy the demands of our customer and the public. This adds but another link to the chain of guilt which we hope will soon be fastened upon these pseudo-gentlemen who control the finances, and who rule the good, patient, and long-defrauded people of our City. We are on the track of their tools, and expect to soon have them in the iron grasp of our violated laws.

Respectfully,

STONE, JORDAN & THOMSON.

Not Office-Holders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by a letter in this morning's *Tribune*, addressed by the Chairman of the Tammany Republican Central Committee to the Chairman of the State Central Committee, that I am classed as a Federal office-holder. This is a mistake, and I trust you will correct it. About the time Mr. Greeley went in office as Chairman of the Tammany Committee I went out of office.

THEO. C. WILLIAMS,
Member Enrolling Committee, Second District.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the letter of Hon. Horace Greeley to Hon. A. B. Cornell I am erroneously classed as an office-holder, and I desire to say that, while I do not hold any office, I am heartily in sympathy with the State Central Committee in their efforts to purge the Republican Party from the influence of the Tammany Republicans, over whose deliberations Mr. Greeley presides.

JOHN SULLIVAN,
Inspector of Election, Second Assembly District.

Charity Covers a Multitude of Sins.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How can you be so severe on Francis A. Palmer, for receiving $18,000 a year rent of a stable loft? You do not know, perhaps, that he is building, at his own expense, at his country place in Westchester County, a church that will cost two years' rental of this loft. You must not forget to keep the people posted up on the benevolence of the members of the Ring. Tweed gives $50,000 to the poor of the Seventh Ward; Keyser builds a hospital and Palmer a church. If Corson and Connolly and the others are engaged in like benevolent enterprises, I hope you will send a reporter to investigate and get full particulars.

VERITAS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

A Hoboken Mystery—The Body of a Man Found in Hudson River with Bullet-Wounds in His Head.

Yesterday afternoon, the body of a man was discovered off the foot of Fifth-street, Hoboken, and the County Physician, Pendergast, was notified, who viewed the body and arranged for a post-mortem examination this morning, after which an inquest will be held. It was found in midriver, floating in the current, which at that point sets across from Thirteenth-street, New-York. The body is that of a man from twenty-five to thirty years old, about five feet eight inches in height, and was well dressed. The hair is light, and a long sandy mustache. He had on dark striped trowsers, a dark coat, white duck vest, black silk tie, merino under-shirt, white shirt and Oxford ties. There are wounds above and below the left ear, which the doctor believes to be bullet-wounds, though they were not probed, and do not bear that appearance. The body has evidently been in the water four or five days, and the face, which was exposed, is much decomposed. In the pocket was found a wallet, containing a check on the Irving National Bank, dated Aug. 28, for $299 66, drawn by James Kelly in favor of James Reed & Co., No. 45 Beaver-street, wine merchants. Two cards of Reed & Co., two blank checks and a memorandum of debts due the firm, were also found in his pockets. Only one cent in money was found. Until the post-mortem examination shall determine the presence of bullets, the cause of death cannot be known, though the checks should furnish a ready means of identification and lead to the probable cause of death. As it at present stands, the case is involved in considerable mystery.

Re-opening of the Howard Mission Sunday-School.

Yesterday the Sunday-school of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, was re-opened, the vacation being ended. A reunion of the teachers, pupils, parents and friends of the Mission, took place in the school-building, and those assembled were addressed by Rev. W. C. Van Meter, the Superintendent, who expressed his great satisfaction at the success which has so far attended the enterprise, and his gratification at being, after a short separation, again in the presence of those with and for whom he delighted to labor. The little wanderers rescued from the contamination of the streets were present in large numbers, and the attendance of visitors was considerable. The reunion, which began at 2½ P. M., was kept up agreeably to all present until 4½ in the afternoon. The visitors then strolled over the institution on a tour of inspection, and left pleased with its excellent arrangements. Today the secular schools will be thrown open, and the usual programme gone through with, such as prayer-meeting Tuesday evenings. "Singing and eating" from 11 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. every day during the week. The Mission will be open to visitors every day, Saturday excepted, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for the cases of dropsy, general debility, gravel, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases of the urinary organs.—The proprietors simply ask a trial of this excellent article, and warrant the same in every respect perfectly pure. For sale by all grocers and druggists. H. G. WOLFE & CO., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers.—*Advertisement.*

The new disinfectant, Bromo Chloralum, is adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely *odorless* and harmless, *contains no poison*, and being largely diluted when used, is *cheaper than other articles*. Prepared only by Tilden & Co., No. 176 William-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

More Than 3,000 Ladies Testify to the importance of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH as a valuable assistance in housekeeping, and a sure protection from burglars. Office, No. 7 Murray-st.

Kelty & Co., No. 724 Broadway, have a great variety of Cornices, beautiful in design and finish, some of which cannot be found elsewhere; also new designs of Lambrequins, Curtains, Trimmings, &c., which they furnish to order at short notice.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy RELIABLE WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, RICH JEWELRY, and STERLING SILVER, is at SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

We say also go to B. S. Squire, No. 104 Fulton-st., up stairs, for Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver-ware; he sells direct from the iron safe, first hands, therefore you save.

The Furniture Department at KELTY'S, No. 724 Broadway, exhibits styles of Upholstered Furniture unequaled in the trade. You are invited to call and see it.

Lace Curtains, Swiss Tamboured, French Guipure, and English Nottingham Curtains, new designs, just imported, on exhibition at KELTY'S, No. 724 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Fall style for 1871 now ready for inspection and sale, at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Wedding Notes, Cards and Envelopes, latest styles, by A. DEMAREST, practical engraver, No. 182 Broadway. Monograms, Badges, Seals, &c.

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach and all Bowel Complaints, are speedily cured by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the Summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered. Sold by all Druggists.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, &c., are strictly 'Standard'—uniform in quality, and give entire satisfaction to our customers."

PARK & TILFORD,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1870.

Our Standard Extracts (all sizes) are for sale by all leading family grocers in the United States and Canada.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Proprietors, Boston.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm makes a lady of 25 look as if she were but 18. It removes moth patches, ring-marks, sallowness, &c., and in a few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Then dress your hair with LYON'S KATHAIRON, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet or Fancy hard-wood floors, No. 480 Broadway, in great variety.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, Sept. 3, Ida Worth, youngest child of Edward and Mary Allen, aged 2 years, 9 months and 15 days.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 71 High-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, Sept. 2, Jesse Allen, aged 62 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 815 Greenwich-st., Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock.

BARDON.—On Friday, Sept. 1, 1871, after a short illness, Jane, the beloved wife of Laurence Bardon, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her brothers, Mr. John and Mr. Thomas Lyons, and of her son-in-law, Mr. Louis Contencin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 316 East 20th-st., on Monday morning, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Epiphany, 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

CORNELL.—At White Bear Lake, Minn., on Saturday, Sept. 2, Sarah L., wife of John H. Cornell, of Brooklyn, Long Island.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHURCH.—Saturday, Sept. 2, James C. Church, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 27 Lee-av., Williamsburg, on Monday, 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ New-Bedford, Mass., papers please copy.

KEELER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 3d inst., Lewis Keeler, in the 90th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 73 Poplar-st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Trenton, N. J., for interment.

LAIRD.—On Sabbath, Sept. 3, 1871, Ellen M., second daughter of Ann and the late James Laird.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 217 West 18th-st.

MAXWELL.—On Sunday, Sept. 3, Mary Jane Maxwell, daughter of Alexander and Margaret Maxwell, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 110 Waverley-place, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., and from First Presbyterian Church, West Chester, at 1½ P. M.

SKELDING.—At Stamford, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 31, Henry K. Skelding, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral at 2 o'clock Monday, Sept. 4, from his late residence. Trains leave 4th-av. and 27th-street at 11½ A. M. and 12½ P. M. Returning, leave Stamford at 4 and 6 P. M.

TREW.—On Sunday, Sept. 3, Maria Louisa, the beloved and only daughter of Julia J. Trew, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house, No. 409 West 14th-st., New-York, on Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

THORBURN.—On Saturday, Sept. 2, James B. Thorburn, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services at the United Presbyterian Church, 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on Monday, at 1½ P. M.

VAN BRUNT.—On Thursday, Aug. 31, Susannah Gardner, wife of Elisha Van Brunt, aged 77 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, Gardner Van Brunt, at No. 225 Sullivan-st., on Monday at 1 P. M.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday, Sept. 2, Margaret Wright, daughter of the late Andrew and Elizabeth Wright, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 449 West 43d-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 5 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEETING OF CITIZENS AND TAXPAYERS, irrespective of party, to consider the present condition of the City finances in view of the charges of corruption that have been made in respect to them, and to take such action as the public safety may require, will be held at the Cooper Union on MONDAY, Sept. 4, proximo, at 8 P. M.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer will preside.

Hon. Edward Salomon, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Hon. James Emott, Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. Thomas A. Ledwith, and others, have accepted invitations to address the meeting. All persons opposed to the corrupt administration of City affairs are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
HENRY G. STEBBINS, No. 50 Exchange-place.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 80 Worth-st.
EDWARD SALOMON, No. 4 Wall-st.
JAMES EMOTT, No. 20 Nassau-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
JAMES M. BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.
THEODORE STEINWAY, No. 109 East 14th-st.
HENRY NICOLL, No. 30 Pine-st.
HENRY CLEWS, No. 32 Wall-st.
D. WILLIS JAMES, No. 13 Cliff-st.
W. R. VERMILYE, No. 16 Nassau-st.
B. G. ARNOLD, No. 125 Front-st.
ABRAHAM KUHN, No. 31 Nassau-st.
JOHN FOLEY, No. 256 Broadway.
WM. C. BARRETT, No. 20 Nassau-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, No. 100 Wall-st.
JARVIS SLADE, No. 5 East 38th st.
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway
LEWIS BALLARD, No. 290 Broadway.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, No. 52 Wall-st.
R. A. WITTHAUS, No. 54 Howard-st.
B. B. SHERMAN, No. 96 Wall-st.
REUBEN W. HOWES, No. 32 Wall-st.
JONATHAN ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st.
W. C. LANGLEY, No. 73 Worth-st.
JOSEPH STUART, No. 33 Nassau-st.
W. H. NEILSON, No. 54 Wall-st.
H. N. BEERS, No. 216 East 14th-st.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Sept. 19; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry and Silver-ware. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

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NEW AND ATTRACTIVE
SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Send for our complete Catalogue of School-books before deciding for the coming year.

Among our text-books are the following:
STODDARD'S COMPLETE MATHEMATICAL SERIES. The best series published in the country.
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Bullions' is the most complete and popular series of Grammars and School Classics ever published.
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A TREATISE ON VENTILATION. Showing the great want of improved methods of ventilation in our buildings, giving the chemical and physiological process of respiration, comparing the effect of the various methods of heating and lighting upon the ventilation, &c. Illustrated by many plans of all classes of public and private buildings, showing their present defect, and proposing the best means of improving them. By Lewis W. Leeds. 1 vol., 8vo, with numerous wood-cuts, &c. Colored plates, cloth, $2 50.

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This day published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN WILEY & SON,
No. 15 Astor-place.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the Third Assembly District will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Union Assembly Rooms.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock.

HENRY KRUGER, President.

JAMES FLEMING, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 2, JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES HENDERSON, Esq., referee, sold the premises known as No. 83 East Broadway, embracing a three-story brick-front house and lot, the latter 25 by 75, located on the south side of the street named, between Market and Pike streets. The property was purchased by SAMUEL H. EVERETT, one of the parties in interest, for $10,000. The price was a low one, for the lot independent of the improvements is worth the sum realized. This sale constitutes the business of the week past in City realty as far as public sales are concerned, for, although one or two other auctions were attempted at the Exchange during the week, no success was met with, and the property offered was either withdrawn or the sales adjourned to a future day. In suburban property, the auction at Noroton, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 31, conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, has been the principal event of the week in this branch of business. The sale met with a good success, for, as reported, lots to the value of about $25,000 were disposed of. In Brooklyn and New-Jersey real estate the market is just at present quiet, with nothing of interest to report. From the present state, however, it is highly probable that business will improve, and an active season is confidently predicted. Already considerable inquiry is being made for desirably-located lots, and some very important public auctions have been projected, to take place during the latter part of the present month, and in October, particulars in regard to which will soon be published. Auctioneers are only waiting for the return of investors to the City, when business will begin in earnest.

In the matter of private sales the market during the past week has been rather unusually active, and the following important transactions are reported, effected by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-street: House and lot, No. 13 East Fortieth-street, lot 25 by 98.9, sold for $60,000; house and lot, No. 15 East Forty-ninth street, lot 16.8 by 100.5, handsomely furnished, sold for $33,000; house and lot, No. 44 West Twentieth-street, lot 32.8 by 92, including furniture, sold for $75,000; house and lot, No. 107 East Tenth-street, lot 23.8 by 94.9, sold for $17,500; house and lot, No. 213 West Fourteenth-street, lot 25 by 120, sold for $35,000; stable and lot, No. 122 East Forty-third-street, lot 25 by 100.5, sold for $17,000; and one lot on the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, 45 feet north of Ninety-ninth-street, 33 by 100, sold for $18,000. In addition to these sales Messrs. LUDLOW & Co. have also within the week closed several other large contracts, which with other sales in process of consummation by other firms will be reported during the present week. In connection with this subject, attention is called to the City real estate as advertised through our business columns by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway; V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street; WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street; W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway; HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 Sixth-avenue, and others.

Another manner of disposing of property, and one which of late has become quite popular, is the monthly payment system, by which persons in moderate circumstances, unable to buy a lot outright, by the payment of $10 per month become property-holders. Of the number of these enterprises now before the public, none are more worthy of notice than those in charge of Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-street, embracing the disposition of lots on the plan referred to, located respectively at Jamaica and at Flushing, Long Island. Of the former some 600 out of 700 lots have been sold at an average price of $150 each, while of the latter 150 have been taken at an average of $250 apiece. Free excursions are made to these properties weekly, for the accommodation of those who desire to invest, tickets for which, and other information, can be obtained of the auctioneers named.

THIS WEEK'S BUSINESS.

For the present week, although the auctions projected are not numerous, the following list of the sales to occur will be found of interest:

Today, Monday, Sept. 4, at the County Courthouse, at Richmond, Staten Island, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, will dispose of a farm of twenty-one acres, with the buildings thereon, located in the town of Northfield, Richmond County. The property is known as the "Trowbridge Farm."

To-morrow, Tuesday, Sept. 5, at Uniontown, N. J., JOHNSON & MILLER will conduct the most important proposed auction of the week, offering, under the direction of the Jersey Land Improvement Company, 180 choice villa-plots, in size each 50 by 150, (3 city lots,) located at Uniontown, N. J., midway between Rahway and Metuchin; one and a half miles nearer than Menlo Park, and in the immediate vicinity of four railroad depots; about five minutes' walk from the station at Uniontown, and only one hour from New-York on New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, (Philadelphia Road.) The improvements already made in the property have been of an expensive character, and those contemplated are equally so. The auction takes place on the ground at 12½ P. M. Special excursion-train, via Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, starts at 11:10 A. M. The sale is announced as absolute in every particular, and the terms are liberal.

On Wednesday, Sept. 6, at the Exchange, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, will offer at auction a house and lot on the west side of Fourth-avenue, 82 feet 2 inches north of Eighty-fifth-street, lot 20 by 80. Also, by order of the same Court, under the direction of JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., referee, the following leasehold property: Seven houses and lots on the south side of Fourth-street, 90 feet west of Avenue C. Lots together in size 173 by 96. WILLIAM KENNELLY will in addition on the same day also, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of THOMAS BALSE, Esq., referee, offer for sale a four-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot, the latter 16.8 by 98.9, on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 50 feet west of Seventh-avenue. Sale adjourned from Wednesday last.

On Thursday, Sept. 6, ALLEN & BROWN, H. HENRIQUES auctioneer, at the Exchange, announce the peremptory sale of the three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot known as No. 311 West Forty-eighth-street, north side, 150 feet 8 inches west of Eighth-avenue. House in good order, containing all modern improvements; in size, 19.4 by 55 feet. Lot in size, 19 feet 4 inches front; 20 feet rear, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth. On Thursday, also, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell, at the Exchange, a house and lot on the north side of Reade, near Greenwich-street. Lot in size 25 by 63 feet.

The above are all the auctions thus far proposed, but should others to take place be brought to our attention, they will be duly noticed.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT.

We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, furnished, a four-story English-basement house, 19.6 by 70 by 100; Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; 5½ years to run; ground rent only $400 per annum; a most favorable chance to secure a valuable business property at the very low figure of $20,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 22.5x60 feet. It has been thoroughly overhauled and is now in perfect order. As the owner has no further use for it it will be sold low, and with immediate possession. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—ONE MEDIUM size and one full sized house for sale, near 6th and 7th avs.; 46th-st. near 5th-av., full sized house for sale; possession; prices reasonable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AVENUE DWELLING FOR SALE.—An elegant extra-sized four-story house on 5th-av., near 36th-st., with a stable and extra lot on the rear, with furniture of dwelling, which is very elegant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FOUR stories high and of extra width, for sale in 19th-st., near and west of 5th-av.; recently put in perfect order; price $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

A.—FOR SALE ON GRAND BOULEVARD, near 72d-st., a choice small corner plot of lots at a price which, as a sure investment, cannot be duplicated. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BUY THIS HOUSE.—FOR SALE FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house West 51st-st., near 9th-av., twenty rooms; only $16,500.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The six lots and unfinished building, 59th-st., near 5th-av.; cheap; on easy terms. Apply to ALEXANDER THAIN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 20x100, NO. 12 Hanover-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn; a very desirable cottage, with Mansard roof and the modern improvements. E. GATES, Fulton-av., corner St. Felix-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON THE hill, Green-av., a modern three-story brown-stone house; all improvements. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

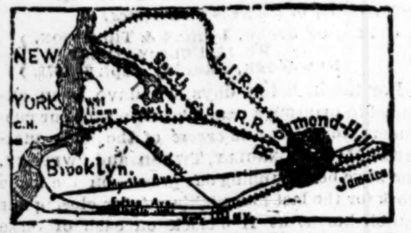
ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—$6,500; $3,800 CAN REMAIN on mortgage. Complete house, eight rooms, furnace range, water, Philadelphia (low down) grates; lot 100 feet front; near depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

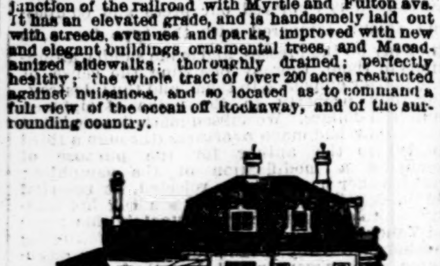
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

Long Island,



Is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees, and Macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway, and of the surrounding country.



COTTAGES AND MANSARD-ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to ferry at South Seventh-st., 30 minutes; fare, 15 cents; yearly commutation, $48. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station,
or R. R. HAZARD, JR.,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 110 Broadway, (basement.)

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT BOUND BROOK, N. J., three-fourths of a mile from depot, a farm of ten acres, modern house, eleven rooms; perfect order; barn, carriage-house and other out-buildings; fruit and shade trees; three wells of water; sixteen trains daily; commutation thirty cents per day; cash price, $6,500, worth $10,000.
J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2½ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. H., Box 4,578 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM, 440 ACRES, near Chicago; good land, new improvements; three-story cattle barn ten rods long; spring brook at station.
J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FORT WASHINGTON, to a private family only, a large house and grounds, with stables, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; will be rented low to a responsible party either for the remainder of the season or till 1st November, 1872. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—RENT MODERATE, immediate possession. The high-stoop three-story and basement stone house, No. 124 East 46th-st.; piano and modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English-basement house, No. 20 West 29th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply to JOSEPH RIPLEY & SON, No. 68 Pine-st., New-York City.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON West 33d-st., near 5th-av., to a strictly private family. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—A STORE ON Flatbush-av. and Hanson-place. To a good tenant a lease of three years will be given, at a moderate rent. The location is first-rate for a druggist or any genteel business. Apply to EDWARD CURRAN, No. 117 Flatbush-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY (THREE) WILL take the care of a furnished country house until Spring; the very best of reference. Address L. & Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MIDDLE of September, a floor or part of floor, unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs. and 36th and 50th sts.; references exchanged. Answer by letter 121 West 20th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.
BLACKWELL ESTATE,
at

Whitestone, L. I.,

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
at 1 o'clock, on the premises,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.
FREE STEAM-BOAT AND RAILROAD EXCURSION.
TWO OF GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BANDS.
SPLENDID COLLATION ON ARRIVAL.
The property consists of

300 ELEGANT LOTS.

BEAUTIFUL RIVER FRONTS.
MAGNIFICENT WATER VIEWS.
STREETS ALL GRADED, EVERY LOT READY FOR USE.
MEN AND WOMEN ATTEND THIS, THE GREATEST SALE EVER MADE OF

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

THE TERMS ARE SO EASY THAT EVERYBODY
CAN BUY A
PRETTY HOME BY THE RIVER SIDE,
and be within forty minutes of
BUSY, HUMMING WALL-ST.,

by thirty-two daily trains with lowest rates of commutation of any road running out of New-York. Two-thirds on mortgage for three years.

How to go. Take special train, leaving via. James Slip and 34th-st. Ferries, at 11 A. M. On steamer, Arrowsmith Pier No. 24 East River, at 9½ A. M., on foot of 37-st., at 9½ A. M., music on both.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer—Office No. 96 Broadway.

BY ALLEN & BROWN.—JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, peremptory sale of a valuable house and lot on West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot No. 311 West 48th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av. House built in the best manner by day's work; contains all the modern improvements, bay window, independent walls on both sides. Will be positively sold to the highest bidder, together with the gas fixtures, parlor mirrors, and window shades. Size of house, 19.4 feet front, 20 feet rear, by 55 feet deep. Lot 100.5 feet deep.

For terms, maps, and particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper in a family, first-class boarding-house, or hotel, by a lady who has had experience and can furnish the best references as to character and capacity, and would be satisfied with a moderate compensation for her services. Address K. H., P. O. Box No. 3,667.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at the German Institute, No. 127 Norfolk-st., M. HILD.

WANTED—A FEW ENGAGEMENTS IN private families by an experienced dress-maker; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly. Address No. 430 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse; her baby one month old; City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game, pastry, baking, jellies, ice-cream and all kinds of sweets; good City reference. Call or address No. 314 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMan, highly recommended, a situation as experienced nursery governess or seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on machine; experienced as nurse; speaks and teaches French; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; can make all kinds of soups, brown gravies, side-dishes, bone and lard, jellies, desserts, bread and biscuits, game, &c.; has unexceptionable City references; is neat, obliging, sober, and in the prime of life. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from birth; very fond of children; highest testimonials as to honesty, capability and integrity. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR EXCELLENT SITuations in City or country, such as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, waitresses, houseworkers, girls lately landed, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as nurse to one or two growing children; is a very good sewer; would make herself obliging as far as she is capable. Call for two days at No. 446 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE and competent girls, situations as chamber-maids and waitresses in a first-class family. Apply for two days at their present employer's, No. 10 Grammercy-park, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds cooking, soups, jellies, ice-cream, bone and lard; good baker; has nearly two years' reference from her last place in City. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent laundress, families' and gentlemen's washing at her house; does up linens, superior style; unexceptionable reference. Call or address for two days at No. 213 East 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE married woman, a home where she can have her boy, six months old; is a first-class cook; understands all kinds of work; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 168 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making, and all kinds of family sewing; has unexceptionable reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS or chamber-maid and to do laundry or fine washing by a very respectable young woman; an excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced chambermaids, waitresses, nurses; also, young girls for housework, nurses, waitresses and those lately landed.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation in a private family; has excellent references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 Lexington-av., above 32d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 378 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as cook or laundress; understands either work thoroughly; good references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as laundress; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st.

SERVANTS.

EMPLOYERS RETURNING TO CITY can be promptly supplied with capable and well-recommended servants at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

EMPLOYERS

Wanting first-class colored cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, waiters, coachmen, errand-boys, grooms, &c., should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., near 32d-st.

FAMILIES RETURNING TO THE CITY wanting reliable help of all nationalities, in any capacity, can be suited at WALKER'S, No. 138, 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A very respectable woman; an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 117 West 28th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address 344 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, engagements by the day or week; an excellent operator; expert at all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 222 West 17th-st.; ring bell No. 4.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an English Protestant man, who is a thorough groom and good coachman; has served ten years with his last employer, and has excellent testimonials; is about 35 years of age and good appearance. Apply or address No. 43 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, in City or country; reliable, sober young man, not afraid to work; safe and experienced City driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriage; can milk; is willing and obliging. Address for two days C. H. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as groom in a private family; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; can drive if required; can give the best of references from his last places; no objection to the country. Address for two days J. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BROTHER AND SISTER, (English Protestants,) situations together; the man as groom and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; the woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as waiter in private family, hotel or restaurant, in City or country; can also drive and take care of horses; is willing to make himself useful, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, (married,) a situation as coachman and groom or general useful man; can care and manage horses well; has good recommendations, and is anxious for a situation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young married man; will make himself generally useful; is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference; five years in one place. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, (ENGLISHman,) a situation as nurse in a hospital, or any responsible position in an institution; is well qualified to fill any position; has good recommendations; City or country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom, or useful man about a gentleman's place, in City or country; can milk, do gardening, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, Protestant, single young man, as coachman in a private family; best City reference; can be seen at his present employer's. Call or address W. R., No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days; none but Protestant families need apply.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady, sober and industrious young man; a good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; unexceptionable reference. Call or address J. P., Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly competent single Frenchman, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business and has unexceptionable references. Call at present employer's, No. 14 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or groom and coachman; perfectly understands his business in the above capacity. Address B. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed, a situation as coachman; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; excellent references. Address J. W., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man of long experience in the business; best references. Address B. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESpectable, Protestant, single young man, as coachman in a private family; best City references; can be seen at his present employer's. Call or address W. R., No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days; none but Protestant families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German gardener; long time gardener in Germany, France, Belgium and England; good propagator and orchis, landscape and nursery gardener. Call at No. 62 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man, a situation as coachman or the care of a gentleman's road team; good reference given. Apply or address A. J., No. 122 West 29th-st.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., will be found excellent situations ready in families returning to the City, viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general work and lately landed, Protestant and Catholic.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., a number of select professed and other cooks, ladies' maids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, for families returning to the City and others, and all servants of all nations wanted.

SERVANTS WANTING SITUATIONS and can furnish first-class references, can have their advertisements inserted free of charge by applying to the Indemnity Institution, No. 14 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; one as cook and to assist in washing, and one as chamber-maid and laundress. Inquire at No. 322 5th-av.

WANTED—TIE-MAKERS AND OPERAtors who are accustomed to the best work on ties, will have permanent employment at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, PROTESTANT. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 Monday morning, at No. 11 West 17th-st.

WANTED—TWO SWEDES, ONE AS LAUNdress, the other as chamber-maid. Apply at No. 5 East 31st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
(East 20th-st.)
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.

School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Scholastic exercises will be resumed in this institution, for the 118th year, on MONDAY, Oct. 2.

Candidates for admission are requested to present themselves at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 9½ A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June, and students of the classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the same hour. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS ANNA T. SINCLAIRE'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES, PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.
Primary, High School and University course. English branches, languages, music.

The Fall Term for 1871 commences MONDAY, Sept. 11. Pupils entered at any time during the term. For circulars giving full information address Box No. 54 Post-office, Passaic.

Terms reasonable.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,

Lewisboro', Westchester County, N. Y. A Home School for girls and boys under 14 years of age, offers all the advantages of a first-class Family School. Number limited to 12. Terms, $350 per year. Opens first Wednesday in October. Circulars had of Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principal,
Rev. ROBERT BOLTON, A. M., Rector.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, prepares boys for business or college; the thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars containing testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, and Chancellor Crosby and Faculty of New-York University, and from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery; Bacon & Karr's, No. 1 Winthrop-place, and at Thomson Bros., No. 1,167 Broadway. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

ACADEMIC.—THE NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, opposite the Sturtevant House, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Well-organized, full corps of instructors—thorough, complete, energetic, rapid. References—President Porter, Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, Hon. W. M. Evarts, W. F. Havemeyer, A. S. Hatch, (Fisk & Hatch.)
Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.
DENNIS BEACH, JR., Associate Principal.

MRS. COLTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Misses and Young Ladies, High-st., Middletown, Conn., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Refers to Bishop Williams, President Cummings, Middletown; Dr. Bacon, Prof. Hadley, New-Haven; Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, J. C. Havemeyer, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Budington.

MESSRS. SCHERMERHORN & HAMILTON will open their English, Classical and Mathematical School, Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Instruction given in all branches of a first-class school, including mercantile accounts; youth desirous of reading a course for college are solicited; the assistants will be well qualified gentlemen; circulars next door.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FIRST-CLASS EDUCATION IN PARIS, No. 105 Boulevard Malesherbes.—Miss ELLABY and Miss BYSE receive into their house a few young ladies, and would take entire charge of orphans. Reference is permitted to Rev. E. Forbes, Rev. Mr. Bersier, Rev. G. Fisch and other clergymen in Paris; also to Messrs. Austin, Thorp & Co., No. 380 Broadway, New-York.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER will open their French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman-Allemeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France,) at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address by letter, until Sept. 1, Mlle. MATHILDE CHARBONNIER, Security Bank, No. 319 Broadway.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

MR. WM. W. NEWELL, LATELY AN Instructor in Harvard, will take a limited number of pupils to prepare for college. Is permitted to refer to President Eliot, Dean E. W. Gurney, Prof. James Russell Lowell, Cambridge; Jos. H. Choate, Esq., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Address LUCIUS TUCKERMAN, No. 90 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 106 East 38th-st.

GOLDEN HILL INSTITUTE AND Family Boarding School, Bridgeport, Conn., opens Sept. 19. Rev. G. B. DAY, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, SUFFERN, N. Y.—Home and instruction for boys. Address T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. With a full corps of experienced, faithful and accomplished teachers, this Institute prepares pupils of all ages for business or College. Its location, on Washington-square, now remodeled and beautified, itself an educator in refinement and taste, is unsurpassed for healthfulness.

The building, 25 by 80, and four stories in height, three of which are occupied by the school, has been during the vacation renovated in all its rooms, which are fitted and furnished for health, comfort and study. Extra branches optional. The Institute, at which interviews with the Principal and circulars of full particulars may be had, as also at the bookstores, opens its twenty-ninth academic year Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

MISS STEERS'

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, has unequaled facilities for giving a first-class business education in the shortest possible time. Open day and evening.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The first session of the College year, 1871-72, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—not Sept. 6 as announced in the last catalogue.
JOHN T. DUFFIELDS, Clerk of the Faculty.
PRINCETON, N. J.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

TWO BOYS ABOUT TEN YEARS OF age will be received immediately into a gentleman's family, to be educated with his own sons; a resident tutor; large house, fine grounds, healthy location; one hour from the City; no vacation. For terms, &c., address Box 2,223 New-York Post-office.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 20, at No. 75 West 38th-st. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
PROF. A. BERNARD.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., MISS MANNING, Principal.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Sixth scholastic year will begin Sept. 20.

E. DE CRAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 202 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Send for circulars at the school.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Number limited. Primary department under charge of Miss M. W. Leggett. Circulars at 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. B. B. NEWTON'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young ladies, will reopen Sept. 18, at Nos. 270 and 272 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies and children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871, at No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—FOR CATAlogues, apply to JAMES REDMOND, Esq., corner of Broadway and 42d-st., and to ALEX. HUDNUT, Esq., *Herald* Building.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—FOR 12 boys only—reopens Sept. 9. Unrivaled success. High spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL, P. O. Box 152, Orange, N. J.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 38 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 53 Washington-st.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 14, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. [illegible] West 30th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, 153 Madison-av., cor. 32d-st., reopens Sept. 25. Circulars on application.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL, No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL—(LIMITED,) NO. 1,370 B'way, near 36th-st.; English, Classical, German, French and Primary. Opens Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 331 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Principals, { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH AND DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.

No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY.
A Boarding School for boys at Eaglewood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal,
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."
Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
AT FAIR HAVEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.

Lessons in music, French, Latin, drawing, &c. Superior advantages. Terms liberal. A limited number of select pupils only. For circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV.
Three doors above 36th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars at
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
No. 179 2d-av., near 12th-st.

The school year will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars apply to Dr. THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1871.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. CHENEY, Secretary.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
A Select School for all branches of music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL

For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 20 at No. 1,146 Broadway, above 26th-st. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Number limited. Circulars at school.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION, one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.
R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 18.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128, 130 East 24th-st.,
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 18.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
French, German, Spanish.
Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,000 former pupils.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.

For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

The Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President.

The Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

The thirty-fifth year will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1871. For admission or information, address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.

The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

MISS C. MERLE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

A. N. WILLIAMSON'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 West 31st-st., corner Broadway, reopens Sept. 28.

LIMITED TO 25 SELECTED BOYS.

Primary department under Miss HELEN A. JOHNSON. Circulars on application. Interviews from 10 to 12 A. M. Reference is made to patrons:

W. H. Pell,	Lucien B. Terry,
G. Leeknapp,	Jacob Vanderpoel,
Jas. Miller, (Aitken & Miller,)	Philip R. Wilkins,
	Shepherd Knapp,
G. M. Clearman, (Clearman, Sturges & Co.,)	Peter S. Hoe, (R. Hoe & Co.,)
John T. Conover,	Israel T. Potter,
A. McKinley,	Geo. S. Stitt, &c., &c.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED AS TEACHER of music and English, thorough and efficient, would like a position of trust and responsibility in a school or family where she could teach the above branches of education. Address VERITAS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a situation, either in an institution or as a governess to teach English branches, higher mathematics, Latin and French; unexceptionable references. Address MARSHALL FINLEY, Canandaigua, N. Y.

A LADY, OF LONG AND SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching music, French and English in young ladies' schools, desires a re-engagement. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, who has for several years studied philology at German universities, offers his services as teacher of the classics and German. Address CLASSICS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT will be offered for sale at public auction at Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, at 10 o'clock A. M. on OCT. 4, 1871,

A quantity of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, consisting of
Iron cannon and cannon balls,
Muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols and sabres,
Infantry and cavalry accoutrements,
Saddles, bridles, halters, &c.,
Artillery harness and parts of harness,
Leather, paper, iron, brass and copper scrap,
Musket and rifle powder and percussion caps,
Also, miscellaneous articles.

TERMS CASH—Ten per cent. on the day of sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes will be charged at a price to be determined by the Commanding Officer.

The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., or at the Ordnance Agency, New-York.
A. MORDECAI,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.
LEAVENWORTH ARSENAL, Aug. 27, 1871.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.
WILLIAM E. BURR, }
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON, }
JULY 8, 1871.

BANKRUPTCY.
JOBBERS' STOCK OF HOSIERY AND NOTIONS AT AUCTION.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

United States District Court Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BULKLEY, MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—I, the assignee of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at their sales-room, No. 132 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of September, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the remaining stock of merchandise of said estate, consisting of hosiery, gloves, hoods, scarfs, Washinee yarn, paper and linen collars and cuffs, buttons, (a large assortment,) needles, fans, combs, razors and straps, wallets, jet brooches, ink, scissors, linen thread, cotton nets, perfumery, alpaca and fancy coat braids, serpentine, star and soutache braids, silk, linen and cotton, harmonicas, elastic braids and cords, tooth-brushes, pencils, (slate and lead,) crochet hooks, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers on the day of sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1871.
O. B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS, ASTOR PLACE.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 5 and 6, at 5 o'clock. Sale of a PRIVATE COLLECTION of American and FOREIGN SILVER and COPPER COINS, MEDALS, &c.

Catalogues ready. Coins on exhibition at 10 o'clock each day of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
214 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC..........Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23
China, Wednesday, Sept. 27	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Sept. 30
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 4	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin..........$130, gold.	Cabin..........$100, gold.
Second cabin..........80, gold.	Second cabin..........80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin..........$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin..........$150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin......$80, gold.	Steerage......$30, currency.

Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
India..........Sat., Sept. 9	Caledonia..........Tues., Sept. 12
Columbia..........Sat., Sept. 16	Dorian..........Wed., Sept. 20
Anglia..........Sat., Sept. 23	Assyria..........Wed., Sept. 27
Australia..........Sat., Sept. 30	Sidonian..........Wed., Oct. 4

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Sept. 7, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Thursday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Sept. 16, 4 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin..........$75	Steerage..........$30
To London..........80	To London..........35
To Paris..........90	To Paris..........38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT..........Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, Oct. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..$120 and $130 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..........Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..........Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS..........Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY..........Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..........Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, SATURDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH..........Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Sept. 7
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Sept. 14
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Sept. 21

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..........Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Wed., Oct. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Castiglione, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 15—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 13.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Sept. 30, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY

RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by State of Alabama.

PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because:

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,600 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF
U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1871.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of Three Per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date May 15, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers two thousand and twenty-four, (2,024) and two thousand three hundred and sixty-five (2,365) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven (2,187) and two thousand three hundred and sixty-five (2,365) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 31st day of October, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Loans negotiated.

Money received on deposit at interest.

Exchange drawn on the Paris house and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

$600,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent. on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above-described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds;

Also,

New-York and Boston Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 48 Pine-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..........$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 25 Nassau-st. }

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Long Island Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 9th day of September, 1871, at the office of Vermilye & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st.

The transfer-books of the Company will remain closed until the 11th day of September, 1871.

AUG. 26, 1871. O. CHARLICK, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 20, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on application at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—Interest coupons due Sept. 1, from land grant bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1871. }

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols;

A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David B. McNeil.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Josiah Sutherland, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Also, to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Samuel Jones and James C. Spencer;

A Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;

A Judge of the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;

A Register, in the place of Michael Connolly;

Two Inspectors of Election for each Election District, in the place of the present Inspectors of Election.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers, is directed to Chapter 712, of the Laws of 1871, herewith printed, as to the supply of ballot-boxes, form of ballots, and manner of canvassing votes, to wit:

CHAPTER 712.

AN ACT in relation to the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, and Members of Assembly.

Passed April 25, 1871; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At each annual or special election at which a Representative in Congress, Senator or Member of Assembly is hereafter to be elected, the inspectors in the several election districts in this State shall provide and keep a separate box in which all ballots for Representatives in Congress, to be indorsed "Congress," shall be deposited; also, a separate box in which all ballots for Senator, to be indorsed "Senate," shall be deposited; and also a separate box in which all ballots for Member of Assembly, to be indorsed "Assembly," shall be deposited, and the ballots deposited in said several boxes shall be estimated and canvassed in the order named above, respectively, and immediately following the estimate and canvass of the ballots indorsed "State."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

You are, without delay, to deliver a copy of the above notice to the Board of Supervisors and to each Supervisor in your county; and also to cause a copy of said notice to be published in such public newspapers printed in your county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County of New-York, once in each week, until the election.

Vide Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, }
August 1, 1871. }

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

☞ Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless especially authorized so to do. See Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE AND BOILER, 35 HORSE-POWER, with rubbing-bed, two gangs of saws, with shafting and belting, to be sold at public auction WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1871, at 11 A. M., corner 35th-st. and Broadway.
JEREMIAH KENNEDY, Administrator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VALUABLE YOUNG MARE, 15 hands, stylish, free driver, sound and gentle in single or double harness, with or without buggy, harness, &c., for sale low. Also, a coupe rockaway, made by Brewster & Baldwin, little used. Apply at Saratoga Stables, Lexington-av., corner 57th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ESTABLISHMENT; well-matched team of bay horses, young, sound and kind, for single or double driving; barouche, by Wood Bros.; fine gold mounted, double harness, &c. Apply at No. 540 Madison-av., corner 53d-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR MULES, a fine sorrel horse, 15¾ hands, six years old; good traveler; suitable for any use. Inquire for two days at stable of Harlem Express Company, 126th-st. and 8th-av.

ARMY HARNESS, CARTS, TENTS, Camp Equipage, Hammocks, Mule Collars, McClellan Saddles, Canvas, Waterproof Truck, Wagon, Horse Covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, sixteen hands high; good for any use. Apply at No. 542 East 14th-st., blacksmith shop.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 3 WEST 37TH-ST., has very desirable rooms en suite, with private table only, for the season.

A LADY OCCUPYING A FIRST-CLASS house near Fifth-av., above Madison-square, will rent a handsome parlor floor, without board, or with private table, from Nov. 10. Parties of means wishing superior accommodations address H. M., Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FIFTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 365.—A large room on the second floor, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or more gentlemen, with board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET furnished, two rooms on second floor, connecting; also, room on third floor; breakfast and tea given; references exchanged. No. 123 East 29th-st.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms; bath, &c., with private table; location unexceptionable; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board, at $4 50 per week, at No. 542 East 12th-st.; good rooms; near Avenue B; Room Nos. 11 and 12.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to let, with first-class board, in a private family, at No. 584 7th-av.; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Desirable furnished rooms to let, without board, in suits or singly. House altogether first-class.

WEST WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NO. 34.—Parlors, suites of rooms and single apartments, with first-class board.

A SUITE OF FINE ROOMS TO LET—To gentlemen, with or without board, near Union-square Club. Address M., Post-office, Station F.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MEARNS' HOUSE.—THIS LARGE first-class private boarding-house will not close till November. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

Cornier Glove.

We have received a small consignment of the above celebrated Paris-made first-class GLOVE, with instructions to close them.

We guarantee them equal to any Glove in the market, and our price will be $1 50 per pair.

ALSO,
A SMALL QUANTITY
COURVOISIER'S

Gent's Glove,

IN LARGE SIZES,
which will be retailed at $1 25 per pair; usual price, $2.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

EMBROIDERIES,

Edgings and Handkerchiefs.

SPECIAL SALE.

1,500 yards Edgings at..........10c.
2,200 yards Edgings at..........15c.
1,800 yards Edgings at..........20c.
1,360 yards Edgings and Embroideries at..........25c.
1,680 yards Edgings and Embroideries at..........35c.
2,120 yards Edgings and Embroideries at..........50c.
1,785 yards Edgings and Embroideries at..........75c.
1,462 yards Edgings and Embroideries at..........$1

ALSO,
A full line of HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, from

Six Cents Each.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

AT JACKSON'S NOTED

MOURNING STORE,

No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.
Just received a full line of all the most
POPULAR MOURNING GOODS IMPORTED,
INCLUDING BLACK SILKS, BLACK ALPACAS,
CASHMERES, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
WATER-PROOF, &c.
SUITS AND BONNETS READY MADE,
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
AND PRICES GUARANTEED.
N. B.—One Case Corean Cloth; a new Fabric for Suits and Polonaise.

GRAND OPENING

Of early Autumn styles at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, Sept. 1, 2 and 4. Novelties, Suits Polonaise, Overskirts, Basques, Sleeves &c., &c.

OPENING.—MRS. SMITH'S PATTERN Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—THURSDAY, Sept. 7, DISPLAY OF FASHIONS. Berlin, Brussels and London well represented. Out-of-town ladies should send their address and 10 cents for our ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR and CHOICE of any 25 cent pattern it contains. The Bazaar alone is more valuable for correct information than all the Fashion publications combined.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINE DEPOT,
NO. 180 BROADWAY.
L. VON BLESSINGH
"WILL OPEN"
TODAY,
MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871,
With the Finest Assortment of
NATIVE AND FOREIGN WINES,
&c., &c.
Also the Choicest Brands of Imported
HAVANA CIGARS.
BY H. S. H. RAEFLE.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

ALBERT LEVI

Has removed from his old-established stand, No. 321 Canal-st., to the more centrally-situated store,

NO. 56 WEST 14TH-ST.,

Where he will open, on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., under the firm of
ALBERT LEVI & BROTHER,
With an entire new stock of fine
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER-WARE, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HOBOKEN, Aug. 30, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SPENCER & BLAIR, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed,)
DANIEL SPENCER,
E. W. BLAIR.

All claims will be settled by D. SPENCER, who will continue the business at No. 55 Washington-st.
D. SPENCER.

$10,000 OR $12,000 WANTED, WITH either a general or special partnership. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, of McKillop, Sprague & Co.

HOTELS.

THE LELANDS' NEW HOTEL—STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, corner of 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Board $3 50 per day; with elevator; the great central location.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE STRAKOSCH
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH have the honor of stating that they have completed their arrangements for a season of
TWENTY (20) NIGHTS OF
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, AT THE
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
commencing the 23d of October, 1871.

The Messrs. Strakosch, in submitting their announcements for the approaching season of Italian Opera, would respectfully inform the American public, in the first place, that, in order to give a proper rendering of the works of the great composers, and also with a desire to conform to the wish universally expressed for the appearance of
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
in the lyric drama in which, in the principal opera-houses in Paris and London Mlle. Nilsson has achieved the most extraordinary success,) they have been fortunate in securing this great artist who will on the above date appear for the first time in New-York in Italian opera.

The directors would also respectfully state that during a lengthened stay in Europe they have selected from the different opera-houses and engaged the undermentioned artists. They abstain from any preliminary recommendation, relying entirely upon the well-known taste and discrimination of the American public to confirm their judgment, and they assure them that no expense has been or will be spared to make this season of
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
most brilliant and perfect, vieing with the operatic representations of Europe.

The following artists are already engaged, and fresh additions to this powerful company will be made from time to time:

Mlle. MARIE LEON DUVAL,
Prima Donna Soprano of Her Majesty's Opera, London.
Mr. VICTOR CAPOUL,
Principal Primo Tenore of Her Majesty's Opera, London.
Mr. LYALL,
Primo Tenore Comique.
Mr. ARMAND BARRE,
Primo Baritono, Grand Opera, Paris.
Mr. JAMAIT,
Primo Basso, Grand Opera, Paris.

The Directors cannot refrain from assuring the public that all the above artists have met with the most unqualified success in Paris, London and the principal opera-houses in Europe.

Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch have also re-engaged for this season the favorite prima donna contralto,
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
whose triumphs in the Nilsson concerts were unparalleled, and who will now make her first appearance in Italian opera in New-York.

The ever favorite tenor,
Signor P. BRIGNOLI,
whose popularity with the musical public of America is unquestioned, has been re-engaged for this special season of opera, and also
Signor RANDOLFI,
the distinguished baritone.
Signor PABLO SARASATE, Violin Virtuoso.

The musical department will be under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Musical Conductor,
Signor BOSONI.

The repertoire will include the following popular operas:

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR..........	Donizetti
LUCRETIA BORGIA..........	Donizetti
LA FAVORITA..........	Donizetti
DON PASQUALE..........	Donizetti
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO..........	Donizetti
LA TRAVIATA..........	Verdi
IL TROVATORE..........	Verdi
RIGOLETTO..........	Verdi
BALLO IN MASCHERA..........	Verdi
DON GIOVANNI..........	Mozart
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO..........	Mozart
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO..........	Meyerbeer
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA..........	Rossini
LA SONNAMBULA..........	Bellini
MARTHA..........	Flotow
FRA DIAVOLO..........	Auber
FAUST..........	Gounod

and

Messrs. Maurice & Max Strakosch have purchased the sole right for representation in America the famous operas
HAMLET AND MIGNON,
by Ambroise Thomas, and
L'OMBRE,
by Flotow, which will be performed for the first time in New-York, during the season 1871-1872.

The Directors have purchased, at considerable cost, an entirely
NEW AND SPLENDID WARDROBE,
complete in every detail, manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. August Harris, Stage Manager of the Royal Italian Opera-house, London. The accoutrements, including Helmets, Swords, Collars, Cuirasses, &c., &c., &c., are entirely new, from
GRANGER, OF PARIS.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
will be much enlarged and will be reinforced by members of the Royal Italian Opera, London.

The Directors further announce that, while the above prospectus sets forth their present plans,
Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH
remains in Europe, and will make at the commencement and also at different stages of the season
VERY IMPORTANT ACCESSIONS TO THE COMPANY.

Further particulars shortly.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—The first Musical soiree of this season will be given on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1871, at the new Conservatory Hall No. 211 4th-av. Pupils and their friends can obtain tickets at the office.
L. ELTZ, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING

will all meet this season at the rooms No. 212 Fifth-avenue, corner of 26th-st., which have been greatly improved in ventilation and elegantly decorated and refurnished. Will commence about the 1st of October, or as soon thereafter as the return of Mr. and Mrs. Dodworth from Europe will allow.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M.: 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
3:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead. Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.

Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.

Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours. THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in exact representation of all foreign marbles; elegant designs black marble engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway; branch warerooms, No. 413 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments and grave-stones at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE AND GREAT BARGAIN.—First-class straw-hat bleaching establishment; every facility for manufacturing ladies' straw and velvet goods; sold immediately; proprietor in ill health; terms easy. Mrs. C. L. PARKER, No. 397 Canal-st., near Broadway.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN a manufacturing business investment, and fifty per cent profit secured for the next three months. Address B. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING ABOUT to visit Europe, will undertake any legal, patent or commercial business. First-class references.
MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON,
Attorney and Counselor, No. 254 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., near Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 5,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be produced, for the
INAUGURATION OF THE THIRD COMEDY SEASON,
an original drama, in five acts, by Mr. Augustin Daly, entitled

DIVORCE!

To be given with exquisite new scenery by ROBERTS, original music by STOEPEL, magnificent costumes a la mode, and rich new furniture, and an extraordinary cast of characters, including the following artists of the NEW COMPANY:

Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lemoyne, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Lewis, Mr. James, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Whiting, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Beekman, Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert, Mary Cary, Nellie Mortimer, Ida Gerance, Kate Claxton, Louise Volmer, and Kate Firmin.

ACT 1.—New-York. "Given in Marriage."
ACT 2.—Long Island. "The Strife Begins."
ACT 3.—Up the Hudson. "The Husband takes the Law in his Own Hands!"
ACT 4.—Florida. "The Law Retaliates."
ACT 5.—New-York. "The Divorced."

A DIVORCE MATINEE
SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

JAS. FISK, JR..........Proprietor
LEWIS BAKER & JOHN F. COLE..........Lessees
THOMAS E. MORRIS..........Business Manager

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1871,
and every evening during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE, the eminent artists,
Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN,
will appear for the first time in a new drama, written expressly for them by T. C. DeLeon, called
JASPER,
based upon Charles Dickens' fragmentary novel of
THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.

JASPER..........Mr. BANDMANN
ROSA BUD..........Mrs. BANDMANN

Assisted by Mr. MARK SMITH, as DURDLES, and a powerful cast of the other characters.

New music by Tissington. New scenery by Dayton. Appointments by S. Wallis.

The following scale of popular prices has been adopted: Admission, 50c.; family circle, (entrance on 24th-st.,) 30c.

RESERVED SEATS.

dress circle, 75c.; parquet circle, $1; dress circle balcony, $1 25; parquet and parquet balcony, $1 50; balcony boxes, $5; proscenium boxes, $10 to $15.

Seats can be secured daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the box-office; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie ticket-office, 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS.
THRONGED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
THIRD WEEK.
EMMET AND GAYLER'S DRAMA.
FRITZ—OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
EMMET AS THE GENTLE GERMAN SHEPHERDESS.
WITH THE NEW BURLESQUE
"IF EVER I LOVE TO CEASE."
NEW SONGS, DANCES AND SOLOS.
MATINEE—SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.
Production of Chas. Foster's celebrated Drama,
BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL,
with the advantage of a superior cast of characters.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
LUCILLE WESTERN
in her original creation of
EAST LYNNE,
supported by J. A. HERNE and company.

THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

Mr. FREDERICK RULLMAN has the honor to announce that the
FIRST APPEARANCE
of the world-renowned
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA
will take place at
STEINWAY HALL,
ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
when everything that skill and taste can suggest will be employed to heighten if possible the effect produced throughout Europe by this
UNIQUE AND CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA,
assisted by the
LATEST VOCAL WONDER OF THE WORLD,
Miss ANNA ELZER,
a soprano only twelve years of age,
and the great Baritone,
Mr. JACOB MULLER,
who will both make their first appearance in America.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7,
at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO ONLY $150.—Elegant Steinway Piano-forte, overstrung bass, every improvement; bargain for cash. J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st..........4:00 P. M.	Friday, 1st..........7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 2d..........10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 2d..........6:00 A. M.
Sunday, 3d..........8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 2d..........4:30 P. M.
Monday, 4th..........7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 3d..........5:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 5th..........7:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th..........11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 6th.. 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th..........11:30 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from the foot of Franklin-st., for the same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st..........8:00 A. M.	Friday, 1st..........3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 2d..........3:30 P. M.	Monday, 4th..........6:30 A. M.
Monday, 4th..........11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th..........7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th..........12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th..7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 6th 1:00 P. M.	Thursday, 7th..........8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th..........2:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th..........9:00 A. M.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FOR CATSKILL.—THE STEAM-BOATS SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL will resume their regular trips to Catskill on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, making all the intermediate landings, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., daily at 5 P. M., arriving at Catskill at an early hour, making connections with all stages for the Mountain House and points west.

SATURDAYS the SUNNYSIDE at 2 P. M., THOMAS POWELL at 2:30 P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamer HAVANA will leave for the above places MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:40 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY—REGULAR LINE at 6 P. M. Daily from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.) Through tickets for the West and North. Fare always less than by any other route.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

FOURTH WEEK.
UNABATED SUCCESS AND ENTHUSIASM
by continuously
CROWDED HOUSES
attest the unprecedented popularity of the gifted
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY.
MONDAY, SEPT. 4, AND EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK, and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
LAST TIMES OF BLUE BEARD,
LAST TIMES OF BLUE BEARD,
with all its magnificent scenery, charming music, gorgeous costumes, and a powerful cast of characters, embracing
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
and every member of her organization.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
First production in this country of Offenbach's Sparkling Opera Bouffe,
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE,
expressly rewritten and arranged for Miss Thompson and Company.
STANDING ROOM ONLY EVERY EVENING.
Seats should be secured in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee and Manager
DECIDED SUCCESS OF
G. L. FOX'S
Celebrated spectacular Ballet Pantomime
HUMPTY DUMPTY.

With a full and efficient corp of European Artists, under the direction of Mons. IMRY KIRALFY, including the great Premiere Danseuses ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MORIONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWER, the Martens Family, the Zig-Zags, Young Adonis and Little Venus, Signor Cassell, Herr Willie, the great Kiralfy Troupe. G. L. FOX as Clown. Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA

LAST NIGHTS
of
LOTTA.
LITTLE NELL
and the MARCHIONESS.
LITTLE NELL MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½.

In active preparation—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS, and FAMILY JARS, in which Miss LOTTA will appear in two of her favorite specialities.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS

WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 4,
TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway,
WITH A NEW AND POWERFUL ORGANIZATION.

Admission—Parquette Circle, 50 cents; Parquette Circle Reserved, 75 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Balcony, 35 cents; Private Boxes, $5.

OPENING OF THE
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at noon, in the MAMMOTH STRUCTURE, THIRD-AV. AND SIXTY-THIRD-ST. The opening ceremonies will comprise the AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND MARCH, composed expressly for the occasion by Keating. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Deems; Original Poem by Walt Whitman; Oration by Hon. E. G. Squier; Music by Keating's Grand Concert Band.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS
and his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, the oldest and best music-school in the country,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871,
for private and class instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the modern Languages.
THE OFFICES WILL BE OPEN
for the reception and classification of pupils on and after
MONDAY, AUG. 28.
ALL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION
and inquiries relating to the school, must be made at the
GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over the music-store.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av., will remove up town.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104 and 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871. By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk., Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY SOLMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, at No. 322 (three hundred and twenty-two) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, JAMES W. WILLIAMS, and EDWIN D. PARKHURST, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Williams, James W. Williams, and Edwin D. Parkhurst, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1871.
a28-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB MUHLBERGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Muhlberger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of September, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s4-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE B. LINCOLN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice, that on the 31st day of August, 1871, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of George B. Lincoln, of Harrington, in the County of Bergen, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payments of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, at No. 265 Main-st., before Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Solicitor,
No. 38 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS A. MYERS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of September, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt from his debts accordingly.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1871.
s4-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BRONSON PECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt will sell at public auction, at No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, by Jacob Bogart, auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, certain debts on open account, promissory notes, stock, and assets of the estate of the said bankrupt. Schedules of which said debts, promissory notes, stock, and assets can be obtained of the undersigned.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 322 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS A. MYERS, bankrupt.—No. 3,073.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of August, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Lewis A. Myers of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 8th day of June, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the United States District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
s4-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROSALIE WATERMAN, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 31st day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 15th day of September, 1871, at 10 A. M., at auction rooms of William Topping & Co., No. 132 Church-street, sell the personal property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of dry and fancy goods.—Dated Sept. 2, 1871. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

OUR FOREIGN MAILS.

Interesting Details of Recent Cable Telegrams.

Trying The Commune—The English Royal Warrant—A Napoleonic Prophecy—Foreign News Notes.

TRYING THE COMMUNE.

The Examination of Paschal Grousset—Subsequent Interrogatories—The Case of Victor Clement, Ulysse Parent and Descamps.

Versailles Correspondence of the London Times.

PASCHAL GROUSSET has, like LULLIER, proved an honorable exception to the Communist leaders who have been piteously struggling to wriggle out of the responsibility of acts and decrees of which they were once so childishly proud. He has the appearance and bearing of a gentleman—an exceptional position among the accused—and his defense has been at once able and dignified. He does not attempt to shirk his share of responsibility in the general policy and proceedings of the Commune. He accepts even his responsibility of decrees with which personally he had nothing to do—decrees passed, perhaps, at meetings which he did not attend—declaring that they, at any rate, emanated from a body to which he belonged. This is in striking contrast to the defense of other prisoners, who have been trying to plead that at such and such a meeting they were not present; that at another they made a remark which, if the *Journal Officiel* had only published it, would have proved their dissent from the views of the majority; that this or that signature is not theirs, and so on *ad nauseam*, in the face of the general fact that they still remained members without protest, and still without a murmur drew the pay of the body by whom all these acts and decrees were passed. PASCHAL GROUSSET has only been anxious to clear himself of one or two minor and incidental charges discreditable from a moral point of view; such, for instance, as that he took property or kept money to which he was not entitled, and in this he has been completely successful. He also indignantly repudiates any complicity in the burning of Paris or the massacre of the hostages; and here also his defence is able, if not exactly unanswerable. As for the massacre, in the first place, he argues that the prisoners massacred never really were hostages; that the Commune marked out for hostages, not priests or non-combatants, but soldiers taken with arms in their hands; and, secondly, that even those thus set aside were never really destined to death. The act was intended merely as a menace of reprisals to put a stop to the executions of Federal prisoners, which were then thought to be going on at Versailles. He declared that, so far from the Commune being bloodthirsty, it had ordered only one execution—that of a Colonel found guilty of cowardice before the enemy, and that even that sentence had not been inflicted. With regard to the burning of a part of Paris, PASCHAL GROUSSET was asked whether the Commune did not know what, indeed, was a matter of public notoriety, that his party repeatedly threatened to burn down Paris rather than let the Versaillais get possession of it. He admitted having often heard these threats, but declared that he had never taken them *aux sérieux*, or expected for a moment that they would be executed. The same threats had been over and over again repeated during the Prussian siege, but they came to nothing when Paris capitulated and the Prussians entered. He solemnly affirmed that neither the Commune as a body, nor, so far as he knew, its members individually, ever meditated the destruction of Paris. On the whole, the defense was conducted with both ability and dignity, and seemed to produce a favorable effect.

STORY OF VICTOR CLEMENT.

The cases against the last four or five prisoners were so light as to be very easily disposed of. One or two have indeed come so well out of it that they may be congratulated on having been put upon their trial, and will, it is to be hoped, escape even a nominal punishment. VICTOR CLEMENT, for instance, may almost be considered to refute those skeptics who aver that the model working man, the typical member of our future governing classes, is a being, however common in fiction, unknown in real life. There is no doubt about CLEMENT being a working man; he looks it every inch; he has a large, powerful frame, and broad, almost massive, features, chiefly expressive of honesty and resolution. He seems to have been elected member of the Commune not so much by his own seeking as because his neighbors admired his character and opinions, which he himself describes as the "socialist doctrines of PROUDHON." He was one of the first members elected, and for some time before the Commune commenced the arbitrary course which afterward signalized it, he remained quietly working at his post on the Committee of Finance. But he soon became disgusted at the violence of the majority of his colleagues, against whose policy he in vain protested, and at last he fairly broke with them on the question of the law about the hostages. After this he practically withdrew from the body, never attending any of their meetings, and wished formally to send in his resignation; but the inhabitants of the Fifteenth Arrondissement, of which he was the *Maire*, implored him on their account not to do so, but to consent to remain in office for the purpose of protecting them. He yielded to their solicitations, though he must have been conscious of the personal risk he was incurring, liable if the violent party triumphed to be treated as a traitor, and, if the troops forced their way into Paris, to be shot summarily as a member of the Commune. He remained, however, to the last moment working at his *Mairie*, and exerting all his influence to prevent the arbitrary arrests, requisitions, and various similar outrages upon private liberty and property which disgraced other parts of Paris. Evidence was produced to show that he had even the courage and, what is, perhaps, still more remarkable, the power to protect the clergy of his arrondissement, and that the Sisters of Mercy were able to pursue their labors in it unmolested, though wearing a religious dress. When the crash came, and the army got into Paris, CLEMENT took over £400—a fortune for a man in his position—to his former employer, asking him to take care of the money as it belonged to the poor, and adding that all was lost, as the Commune was full of "*vieux* Jacobins, who would do their best to destroy Paris." Then he went off, like a philosopher, to a neighboring restaurant and played billiards, until the proprietor begged him to leave, as his presence might compromise the house; whereupon he retired to his own home and there quietly awaited his arrest; while other members of the Commune were skulking about in cellars, or hiding in women's clothes with their mistresses. I forget now when he was found, but it could scarcely have been in the first three or four days of the fighting, for the character of an archangel, with corresponding evidence to establish it, would not then have sufficed to save the life of a member of the Commune. It is only fair, however, to say that his accusers, despite their inevitable prejudices as soldiers and gentlemen against all who had a share in such an insurrection, now do the fullest justice to CLEMENT'S conduct and character. Even in the *acte d'accusation* he is praised for his "courageous forbearance," and for having always "courageously protested against the arbitrary and violent acts of the Commune." This is, naturally in their eyes, the strong point in his favor. When others of the accused, upon whose craven defense I have before commented, vow that they had nothing to do with this or that decree of the Commune, that, on the contrary, they utterly abhor and detest the spirit displayed by it, such violence being utterly foreign to their own gentle and amiable character, (which they establish by producing half-a-dozen friends to swear that they have always been good fellows and pay their bills,) the Judge-Advocate has one crushing, and, as it seems to me, unanswerable retort: "You go to the meetings of the Commune day after day; you take a part more or less prominent, according to your capacity, in its proceedings; your names figure over and over again at the bottom of its decrees; and yet it is only now you are prisoners on trial that you begin to protest against and repudiate all responsibility in its acts. Why did you not protest long ago?" This CLEMENT did, and it will, I hope, combined with his general character, be the means of acquitting him.

ULYSSE PARENT.

The case against ULYSSE PARENT, another member of the Commune, was even lighter than that against CLEMENT, except that he had not the same good services to plead in his favor. There was some sensation in the Court when his name was called, as it happens to be also that of another leading Communist, who at the last moment distinguished himself by his ferocity, and whose signature was found upon various papers ordering the destruction of this or that public building. As the name is not a common one, it is natural that the unlucky coincidence should have caused confusion between its two owners, and it would, doubtless, have cost the innocent ULYSSE his life if he had been caught when rough and ready executions were the order of the day. As it was, even today most of the audience appeared to think that they had got a real villain of the deepest dye before them, whose trial was sure to prove sensational, and they appeared to discover in his features unmistakable traces of his guilt. As the trial proceeded, however, it soon became clear that he was a very harmless rebel. He joined the Commune on the 26th of March and left it on the 5th of April in disgust at finding that the *Comité Central* usurped powers which he considered to belong exclusively to the Commune. I may remark in passing that the Commune gets the credit or discredit of numerous acts which it obviously had not the power to prevent. Whether it had the will is a question less easy to prove, though it would, perhaps, be no excess of charity to give some at least of its members the benefit of the doubt. Nothing has come out more clearly in the trial than the astounding anarchy, or rather, if I may coin a word, "polyarchy," which prevailed under the Commune. There seems to have been an indefinite number of councils all at work together, making arbitrary arrests, or seizure of private property, or forcing men out to fight—in fact, doing whatever seemed good in their own eyes, without the slightest immediate regard for the Commune, beyond the fact that they believed, or professed to believe, that they were acting in accordance with its general spirit. The Commune, on the other hand, appears in countenancing, or at least condoning those excesses to have persuaded itself that it was making concessions to an all-powerful, mysterious entity known as "*le Peuple.*" Half a dozen blackguards or fanatics, probably the worse for liquor, had only, so long as they wore the National Guards' uniform, to make enough noise in clamoring for some violent measure, such as the destruction of the Vendome Column, or the law against the hostages, and immediately they became like the three tailors of Tooley-street, "The People." The Commune, creatures of "The People," felt straightway bound to carry out its high behests. One of the accused declared, that, while acting as *Maire*, he had been all but arrested by some "*conseil de légion*" because he had ventured to speak unfavorably of a requisition made in his own *Mairie*. He had only escaped because the men charged with his arrest happened personally to know and to like him. ULYSSE PARENT made, perhaps, as good a defense as under the circumstances he could make—that he had "entered the Commune with the best intentions." As he made the best atonement he could for his mistake by speedily quitting it, and his general character is irreproachable, one may venture to hope that the Court will consider it a wise as well as a merciful policy to treat his case, like that of CLEMENT'S, leniently.

THE CASE OF DESCAMPS.

Another of the accused, DESCAMPS, may escape punishment, less because he does not deserve punishment than because he is so utterly beneath it. He was by profession a plumber, but the poor creature's incapacity is so apparent in every word and gesture that one can easily understand his failing, with the best intentions, to find work, and being only too glad to accept the position of member of the Commune at £40 a month. He would probably have taken a safer place for a third of the salary, and it is only fair to him to mention that before he was driven to become a member of a revolutionary Government and leader of the people he had tried to become a policeman, but was not thought strong enough for the place. Both in his Commune and his *Mairie* he appears to have done no harm, and to have been quite ready to do good if he had seen his way to it. Before long he took fright, naturally enough, at his responsibility, and wanted to leave the Commune, but RAOUL RIGAULT, who, ruffian as he was, certainly did not lack courage, and who was one of those men whose violent character brings them to the front in violent times, told the poor creature that he would be treated as a traitor if he dared resign, and so he stuck trembling to his post, the fear of RIGAULT inside Paris proving stronger than the fear of the Versaillais outside. The gravest charge against him, after those of armed insurrection, resistance to lawful authority, incitement to civil war, &c., was that he had ill-treated some Sisters of Mercy; but the witness called to establish this, a priest, could only depose that he had seen DESCAMPS speak to a sister in a very brusque, off-hand manner, "with a twirl of his moustache." What ought the authorities to do with a political prisoner of this kind? It seems a positive waste of so precious a commodity of justice to punish him, even nominally, or lock him up, unless it were in charity to keep him in bread. If it would be against official etiquette or propriety to give him the policeman's place he was before refused, why should not the Party of Order subscribe a shilling a day or whatever sum can be offered to an ex-member of the Commune without hurting his feelings, on the sole condition that he either goes about with a placard stating "I was a member of the Commune," or, if this would make him too much of a lion, that he pledge himself to mention the fact on all possible occasions? If he fulfilled this one condition—and he seems to be a simple, honest sort of fellow, free from false pride or reticence—his keep would be well earned.

ENGLAND.

Sir Roundell Palmer on the Royal Warrant.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 21, just previous to the prorogation of Parliament, Mr. CARDWELL said: "Reference was made to the opinion of my honorable friend the member for Richmond, in the debate the other day, upon the royal warrant. I was not present at the moment, but I was under the impression that my honorable friend's opinion was not quite correctly expressed. I therefore wrote to him, and I wish now to read his reply." The right honorable gentleman proceeded to read the following letter:

"TANTALLAN HOUSE, NORTH BERWICK,
Aug. 18, 1871. }

MY DEAR CARDWELL: I am afraid my answer to your letter will hardly arrive in time to be of use. I was surprised to see the reference made to me in Mr. TORRENS' speech on Tuesday, and I need hardly assure you that as, on the one hand, my absence from London was due to no other cause whatever than my own private convenience, (coupled with the belief that I should not be omitting any public duty which would require my continued presence in the House of Commons till the close of the sessions,) so, on the other, I have never expressed myself to any one in private on the subject of the Army bill or the royal warrant in a manner different from that in which I have spoken to yourself, or so as in any way to account for the introduction of my name into Tuesday's debate. I have always thought and said that the issuing of such a warrant was within the undoubted power of the Crown, though to do so without having a sufficient assurance that Parliament would provide the necessary compensation for the officers, and would otherwise suffer by such an exercise of royal power, would not be just, and therefore would not be consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, which vests all such powers in the Crown in the confidence and for the purpose that right, not wrong, shall be done. I should have been glad if it had been generally and clearly understood from the beginning that, subject to the sense of Parliament being ascertained with reference to the point of compensation, the form of procedure would be that which was eventually adopted; because it is certainly an evil that the adoption of one constitutional mode of procedure, rather than another should appear to arise from an adverse vote of the House of Lords. But I consider that the votes of the House of Commons had practically settled the question of compensation, as it was impossible that the Lords should exercise their power merely to prevent justice being done to the officers of the army; and this being so, as the permanent continuance of the purchase system had evidently become impossible, and as any unnecessary delay in putting an end to it must have been most injurious to the organization of the army, and most unjust to those officers who might want to sell out during the period of transition, it did, and does still appear to me that the course which the Government took after what I must always consider the ill-advised resolution of the House of Lords, was (as you express it) the least objectionable course which could be taken under the whole circumstances of the case.

Believe me ever, my dear CARDWELL, your faithfully,
R. PALMER.

You are, of course, at liberty to make any use you please of this letter.

NAPOLEON III.

A Prophecy by Mr. Carlyle.

A writer in the *Opinion Nationale* mentions that after 1848, M. EMILE MONTEGAT, a well known translator and author, wrote to Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE, a translation of whose *French Revolution* he had undertaken to make, for advice as to his conduct in political life, which M. MONTEGAT had just then entered. Mr. CARLYLE, the writer goes on to say, replied in the sense of the following words: "The men whom the Revolution has placed at the head of affairs in your country have scarcely the political skill needed for so difficult a situation. The Republic is not yet established in men's minds, especially not in the rural districts; and I doubt if the present Government will be able to maintain itself. There is now here, in London, a man of whom no one in your land thinks and who will, nevertheless, infallibly attain to power ere long; I refer to Prince LOUIS BONAPARTE. If the men of February succeed in surrounding him, and in forcing him to advance at the head of the Republican Party, the Republic will endure; else she will inevitably sink, and you will have the Empire." These prophetic lines were penned in March, 1848.

FOREIGN NOTES.

According to news from Wick, in Scotland, the catch of herrings during a stated period of four days had been extraordinary. It is computed that 900 boats landed about 50,000,000 herrings, which are valued, when cured, at £100,000.

The Municipality of Rome has voted a sum of 100,000 francs toward the erection of a monument in commemoration of the unification of Italy, and has called upon the other towns of the kingdom to follow its example. A first list of subscriptions has realized 1,080 francs.

Messrs. CAIRD & Co., of Greenock, have taken a contract to build a very large steamer, of great power, for the Inman line. This steamer will be of fully 5,000 tons English Customs measurement, and with two other boats building by Messrs. TOD & MCGREGOR, will make an aggregate of 15,000 tons in hands of builders for this Company's mail service.

The London *Daily News* expresses its gladness at being able to state, on the best authority, that Mr. BRIGHT'S health justifies the hope that he will be able to return to his Parliamentary duties next session, as completely restored to mental and physical vigor as was the case after the illness of similar character and duration which befel him fifteen years ago.

Discoveries of the greatest interest have been made recently at the Baths of Caracalla in Rome. A chamber has been excavated with the marble basins still in their places, and a fountain in the centre, in which it is proposed to convey the Acqua Marcia. Near the Pantheon, part of the ancient aqueduct which used to convey the Acqua Vergine to the Baths of Agrippa has come to light, and some great discovery is expected near the Forum, at the report of which, thinks the *Echo* correspondent, it would be difficult to say whether the *Capitale* or the *Osservatore* expresses most incredulity.

It is stated by the *Verité* newspaper, that for some time past a large number of priests in Paris have allowed their beards to grow; the annoyance to which they were subjected during the Commune having, it is supposed, led to this innovation. What the new Archbishop will say to the practice is not yet known.

Advices from Cadiz give an account of a fatal accident which had occurred to Signor EURARDO, well known in London and in the English provinces as the "Spiral Ascensionist." He had gone through the first part of his performance on the ball, or barrel, when, in making the trapeze leap, which forms the second part, a rope broke, and he was thrown heavily to the ground. He was taken up insensible, and expired a few hours afterward. He was buried in the English church the next day. Signor EURARDO, whose real name was ROWLEY, was twenty-six years of age, and leaves a young wife and child.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following letter from M. LOUIS BLANC: "A pamphlet in the form of a letter, published without any printer's name, has appeared, containing an apology for the acts of the Commune, the execution of the hostages, and the burning of private houses and public buildings. This pamphlet is entitled, *The Revenge of the Commune and France*, and purports to be signed by a representative of the people of Paris—'L. B.' As I am the only Paris representative with these initials, the publication of this pamphlet can only be an infamous manœuvre destined to represent me in the eyes of those who do not know me, as the apologist of an insurrection which I have always condemned, and of crimes which I abhor."

Anonymous munificence in London is thus recorded by the *Times*: During the past week the following contributions were made to the funds of the charities mentioned below: The London Fever Hospital, £1,000 (third donation), from "C. R. W.;" the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, £1,000 (third donation), from "C. N. D.;" the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, £1,000 (also the third donation of a like amount), from "C. D. F.;" the London Infirmary for Diseases of the Legs, £1,000., (second donation,) from "S. S. C.;" the St. George's Hospital, S. W., £1,000., (second donation,) from "F. G. N.;" the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Hornsey-rise, an additional gift of £1,000., from "D. N.;" St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, a third donation of £1,000., from "D. T. H.;" and the National Hospital for Consumption on the Separate or Cottage Principle, £250., from Mrs. F. H. The Infirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Charles-street Portman-square, W., has just received £200, from a "Generous Lady."

The *Patrie* states upon information received from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has of late evinced the greatest anxiety to complete the reorganization of the army and the conversion of its armaments. Large orders for guns and *mitrailleuses* and projectiles have been given in England, America and Belgium. Some orders have also been given to manufactories in the French departments, but in all cases stipulation has been made for speedy delivery. Moreover, work is carried on day and night in the arsenals and dockyards at St. Petersburg, Cronstadt and Nicolsiaff. The Emperor makes frequent visits to the camp at Taarskoë-Selo, and on one of those visits, on the 12th of August, he was accompanied by Gen. LE FLO, the French Ambassador. The same paper mentions a rumor that Prince BISMARCK contemplates the withdrawal from France of the entire occupying force, and observes that its satisfaction at such a proceeding is qualified by the belief that it proceeds from a desire to prepare for renewed warfare. The cadres of regiments are being filled up, arms are being perfected or transformed, and stores are being provided to an unexampled extent. These preparations, however, the *Patrie* believes are in no way directed against France, but are intended to inflict upon Russia a similar humiliation to that which France has been recently subjected to. Among other reasons for attacking Russia, Prince BISMARCK is credited with a desire to check the socialistic movement among the working classes of Germany; and with that view, as well as for the satisfaction of a national desire to attain European supremacy, the Paris journalist expects that Prussia's preparations for assailing Russia will be complete within the space of a few months.

The *Débats* states that the latest information from Algeria affords no ground for expecting a speedy termination of the troubles in that colony. Although the successes obtained by the movable columns in Bougie, Setif, and Bordj bon Arreridj have led to the submission of some tribes, and the payment by them of war contributions, disorder still exists throughout the Kabyle region of the province of Constantine. Incendiarism and attacks upon outposts continue at Collo. A reinforcement of 1,800 men was sent thither from Algiers, and arrived by sea on the 10th. There are apprehensions lest the district of Jemmapes should also rise. Djidjeli is also closely pressed by the insurgents. From Batna the intelligence is not satisfactory. The whole of the western portion of that circle is in full revolt. This revolt, being without any political leaders of importance, assumes the character of organized brigandage. AHMED BEY, chief of the Righas, is making incessant razzias in that locality, and threatens Setif. The Bordj and village of Ngaous are still blockaded by the insurgents of Hodna. The town, which contains no Europeans, is defended by the Caid of the Ouled Sultan and other portions of the Beni Iffren who have remained faithful to him. Our ally, ALI BEY, is still successfully defending the circle of Biskra. A caravan has, however, been cut off in that district by the Sakhdan. The small column of troops which were surrounded at Bounegra has been disengaged, and has reached Collo, but Bounegra was burnt immediately after the evacuation. The inhabitants of the village of Zurich, which was supplied with provisions on Aug. 9, are nearly all stricken down with fever. Col. ADERLER reports the refusal of the Ouled Zian to obey his orders, and announces that BEN BAHLOUL, the fomenter of the insurrection, is now with that tribe. The Niest column effected a junction with the Pousard column at Souk el Sad, after having thirty-two men wounded and six killed.

The City article of the London *Times*, dated on Monday, Aug. 21, contains the remarks following: "In putting his question on Saturday in the House of Commons with regard to the suspension of diplomatic relations with Mexico, Mr. SHERIDAN seemed to convey an impression that the defrauded creditors of that country would be glad if communication were renewed even at the cost of England making the first advance toward it. No sympathy, however, would be accorded to any such feeling among the leading members of the commercial public. Even if intercourse with Mexico were of the utmost value to us, the majority of Englishmen, whether bondholders or not, would, under the circumstances of her past history, and especially those of the sickening chapter which preceded her last act of spoliation and offense, protest against any movement of the kind. As to the question of trade, we have already more friendly and honest customers in the world than we can conveniently supply; while the unhappy bondholders, as respects their financial interests, must be well aware that the very first result of a reopening of negotiations would most probably consist in their being entrapped into new sacrifices by promises which, like all those made during the past half century, would be discarded the instant they became due. As England never desires either to give or to nourish offense, no one would wish that any expression on the part of Mexico of a desire to change her existing position should be repelled; but this is the utmost that can be said. Meanwhile, should the Republic commence gradually to make any progress in civilization—a prospect for which at present the railway must form the sole ground of hope—it will be watched with the cordiality with which we regard the growth and well-being of every member of the family of nations, satisfied that in such progress our own welfare is to be found. If, on the other hand, she is, as many believe, destined inevitably to be effaced from the roll of independent States, and to pass in her abasement to a worthier race who will win her even without blows, the sooner the end arrives the better, and in no way could she more accelerate it than by persistently excluding herself from our capital and enterprise."

Temperance Mass-Meeting in Jersey City.

The Temperance Societies of Hudson County yesterday held a mass-meeting on the commons at the corner of North Seventh and Grove streets, Jersey City. All the Societies of the county were present, having paraded through the streets with banners and regalia before the meeting commenced. There were three stands from which speeches were delivered. Rev. Father HENNESSEY, Mr. J. W. O'BRIEN, THOMAS CHARLES, HENRY CARROLL and others addressed the people on the subject of temperance. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Dissenters from the American Episcopal Church.

A new prayer book has been prepared by certain divines in the Episcopal Church, and yesterday it was adopted by the Rector and congregation of Emmanuel Church, upon Fifty-seventh-street, in this City.

The Rector, Rev. Mr. THRALL, stated before the service began yesterday that he had received a unanimous request from his Vestry to conduct the services hereafter according to the Union Prayer Book; having concluded to yield to this request he had sent in his resignation to Bishop POTTER as a Presbyter of the Diocese, which left him free to use the new ritual as desired. He seemed to think that this was his only true course as a law-abiding man. The congregation fully concurred in the new movement, and joined in the services of the new book with great heartiness and zest. Other clergymen took part in the services, and expressed themselves as fully indorsing the action of the church and its Rector.

Probable Murder in Newark, N. J.—Assault on a Policeman.

About 12½ yesterday morning Officer PAUL WILDE attempted to arrest a man named JOHN HACKETT, who, with a gang of loafers, was creating a disturbance in Hoyt-street, Newark. He was at once set upon by the entire gang. He drew his revolver, but before he had time to use it, a large stone struck him on the forehead, and laid him senseless on the ground. A citizen came out of his dwelling after the gang had fled and dragged the officer to a doctor's office. For a time he revived, but while sitting on the stoop in front of the doctor's office, he fell back in a convulsive fit, blood gushing in large quantities from his mouth and nose. For some time he appeared to be dying, but he ultimately recovered sufficiently to be carried to St. Michael's Hospital, where he still lingers with no prospect of recovery. It was ascertained upon examination that his skull had been fractured. A number of policemen and detectives were in the vicinity of the disturbance during the afternoon, and made eleven arrests.

DISASTERS BY STEAM.

Sermon by Rev. H. D. Northrop—The Suddenness of Death—Carelessness of Steam-boat Owners and Not Divine Dispensations.

A sermon was preached, yesterday morning, at the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, who took for his text Job xxi., 13: "And in a moment go down to the grave." The preacher said: Whatever begins, begins in a moment, whatever ends has a moment for its ending. Thought is born in a moment, purposes are formed in a moment, plans may be contemplated for years and decided upon in a moment. In so short a space of time does everything have its commencement, and whatever dies has a moment in which it expires. It takes a moment to plant a seed, it takes a century to make it grow, it takes a moment for the wind to fling the old cedar to the ground. A man's character is ruined; there was a fatal moment, a little speck of time big with destiny, when he commenced to go down. Break the law of gravitation for only one minute and crash would go creation. Let the unsleeping God lose Himself for just a moment, and the universe would drop into chaos. Things reckoned the least are frequently the greatest, and moments are among the number. Job is moralizing with his friends in the words of the text. To him it was surprising that the same lot should fall to the righteous as well as the wicked. Yet, however prosperous men may be, however vast their wealth, they go down in a moment to the grave. It does not take an hour to strike the blow which shivers life; indeed, it seems almost a miracle that we live at all, for are not earth, air and sky one combined magazine of destructive forces? I have heard old solders say they felt more timid in a street riot than they ever did upon the battle-field. Death may be lurking around the corner of one of our streets, some traitor may shoot from the house-top, or some other missile may strike him unawares. Are not a thousand enemies watching their whole life through in this riotous City for an opportunity to do some one harm?

Besides this there are other destructive agencies, such as pestilence, storms, fire, accidents. Nature brings you into life and then hurls at you all the elements of destruction as if determined to annihilate her own children. It is one perpetual fight against danger. We are on the mast and the next puff of wind may blow us into the sea. We are walking a tight-rope over Niagara, and the next instant may tip beyond our balance. We may slip from a house-top, the point of a needle, one drop too much of a medical prescription, one chill from the cold north wind—little it takes to bring down the pride of human life. And this is a man who can rule creation, tunnel mountains, sail his ships round the world, catch the wild lightning, analyze by his chemistry all compounds, chased, tormented, endangered, dodging death, trying to escape the grave. Your sentence has been passed; your doom has been pronounced, and a sharp crack may seal our fate at any moment. The destructive forces are inexorable. There is no more pity in the engineering of death than there is in cold iron. Did you never wonder why the arrow should hit just were it did? I have heard that during the Reign of Terror in France they sent even little children to the guillotine. We call that cruel. Is not death as cruel as this every day? When you think one cannot be spared, the grave doesn't think so. France thought it could not spare a MIRABEAU. This nation thought it could not part with a LINCOLN, and children think they could not do without a mother. Naomi and Ruth were made husbandless, the father and two sons buried together in a strange land. By what eloquence will you persuade death and purchase a release? I would as soon think to plead with solid stones and melt them to tears. What plea can prevail with death? Moses might have said, "See, my eyes are still bright, undimmed, my natural force unabashed—Israel not yet landed in Canaan." The rich man might have said, my new barns are not finished, the harvest is not all in. CHARLES I. might have said I am a King. MARIE ANTOINETTE might have said I am a Queen, and I have suffered enough already without death. The mower's scythe levels the green blade, the sweet flower and the rank weed, together. Death, grim and sepulchral, speaks alike to the merchant, the father and the youth. It will not listen to their excuses or accounts. We must not overlook the suddenness with which death oft-times sweeps upon us.

This idea is very prominent in the text. Those words "in a moment" flash upon us and tell us how swift the arrows fly. It is like that direful night in Egypt when men all unsuspicious and calm, laid sleeping, undreaming of danger, when behold suddenly at the click of midnight the gleam of the destroying sword lights up the darkness, and the fiery visitation of the angel of wrath sweeps through the land. Humanity's first-born, the very cattle's first-born, have passed in an instant from sleep to death. The lightning into the palace and the dungeon, striking the King's son and the captive alike. Sudden death, yet no more than we have to record every day. A man walking along the street drops silent on the pavement. THACKERAY lays down his pen, retires for the night—the chapter ended, the book finished. The next morning there was a blank leaf. DICKENS, sitting at his table, drops his head, and his tale is told. Indeed, it would seem as if God took these conspicuous marks sometimes to arouse the attention of a world to the thought of eternity.

There is a reason for these sudden accidents which send such swift destruction. Men must believe that the present life will end before they are ready for another. And so death in terrible fashion demonstrates itself by startling achievements, and says to man: "Deny my existence if you can. I'm coming, and shall shake my iron spear, and hurl down the citadel of life." It would if possible hammer the stroke of sudden calamities into man's granite soul. Death sometimes aggravates his own worth. He takes a hundred thousand men out on the red field of war, and mangles them as if they were only carcasses of the slaughter-house. We plead with him to be gentle, not to tear and disfigure our loved ones. "Be tender, O Death! Don't hack in pieces, or scald with blistering steam. Quickly let the victim breathe his last, with hands folded and with pillow soft. Let tender-hearted friends muster at the bedside, and sweet-faced angels stand just within the shadow of heaven." Death is the master of grim severities. He says to one man you shall die away from home, alone, unwatched and untended. To another, you shall fall without a moment's warning. To another you shall be blown skyward by hot explosion; and you shall be caught by the swift engine and torn to shreds. O! Death not only dost thou slay, but thou slayest like a demon. Only let us take one peep into the Morgue. What sights and histories present themselves. Horrible deaths seem the necessary accompaniment of advanced civilization. This is not the golden age—more truly is it the iron. Machinery moves the world, which means accidents, explosions, bursted boilers, smashed railway trains and horrible confusion and slaughter. Being so near these destructive agencies, which seek and follow us so constantly, we are not to tempt Providence by needlessly exposing ourselves to danger, nor by negligence and carelessness. There is a common saying that every man will live his time out. Tell a person to take a stout ship instead of a frail one, some staunch steamer instead of a little sail-boat, and he says, "O, every man will live his time out." You had, indeed, better avoid danger, but then you know every man will live his time out. And so pressing upon this idea which as men receive it is a kind of fatalism, there are multitudes who do not live their time out. They run the risk, the ship founders, the rope breaks, the horse runs, the boiler bursts, and the truth is they might have lived a longer time if they had not run the risk.

I believe that a great deal which is set down to Providence might better be set down to human carelessness. A money-getting steam-boat company, hungry for dividends, will put an old rotten boiler in a boat, and when the ruin comes, will tell the widows and orphans that they lost their friends by a visitation of God, it was foreordained from eternity that they should die in just that way. I wish it was foreordained from eternity that some of these murderers should get their just deserts either in the State Prison or on the gallows. I am glad to think that a jury has been found that had the courage to bring an indictment against these men, and that from all appearances they will receive punishment, and that the lawyers, the Courts, and their purses will be of no avail this time. A terrific railway accident hurls fifty souls into eternity, and men call it "mysterious Providence." Nobody to blame; it was a mysterious Providence. No sins! It was in most cases mysterious carelessness, outrageous crime, and somebody is to blame. God does not work miracles to take men out of existence, any more than He works miracles to save human life when you violate natural law. There is a natural cause for every accident, and you are not to lay it all on Providence. Mishaps may occur in spite of all prudence and foresight, but make a law that some director of the company shall have a good, warm seat on the top of every steam-boat, and be made to ride there, and depend upon it explosions will not be so frequent. The escape-valve would work well, then. Men who have the lives of hundreds and thousands in their keeping so often trifle with their trust. I have yet failed to discover anything so cheap as human life. It is exposed, stabbed, shot, thrown into the river, dashed on the pavement, pelted and clubbed, run into by crazy engines, blown up and scalded, destroyed by medical quacks, in other words, murderers, just as if it were something to be got rid of and not the most sacred thing below Heaven. And there are men who make fortunes by exposing themselves to danger, and he who will take the greatest chance to appear the most reckless of his life will get the loudest applause. This is far different from the heroism of risking life to save life. In conclusion, what would God teach us by sudden calamity—unexpected death? Whether they be pleasure seekers or travelers, the work is swift—there is no warning; and what a happy thing it is the whole world is not as indifferent as if nothing had happened when one of these terrible catastrophes occurs.

Re-Opening of the Churches Yesterday.

A beautiful morning smiled upon the church-goers who gathered yesterday once more in the sanctuaries which have been closed during the heats of Summer. The bells rang out in full chime as of old, and the streets at 10½ o'clock in the morning presented the genuine Sabbath appearance. Of course very many persons who ordinarily swell the Sunday morning throng, are still at the watering places, and the number upon the streets was correspondingly less than the maximum crowds which may be seen at Christmas time, but many churches were well attended notwithstanding, and Fifth-avenue at noon burst out into a blaze of glory, inferior only to what may be seen on the same great thoroughfare at more populous times.

German Call to Attend the Mass Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the German National Association has issued a circular calling on the members of the organization and the Germans generally to attend the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute in reference to the condition of City financial affairs and the corruption in the City Government this evening. In consequence of this action a numerous German attendance may be expected.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Some two weeks since Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN and friend were roughly treated by hackmen at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, in Thirtieth-street. An appeal to a policeman standing by was disregarded. A complaint against this man was lodged at Police Head-quarters, and Saturday he was dismissed from the force. Hereafter the Ordinance Police will have one of their men stationed at each railway depot in the City.

On Saturday evening, while Mrs. CONRAD DORR, of Ninetieth-street, near Second-avenue, was walking home, she was insulted by JOHN SANGES, who resides in the same street. Mrs. DORR called on her sons and husband, who promptly responded. A fight occurred, during which SANGES was shot in the leg. He was taken to the hospital and is confined there now. Mrs. DORR'S sons, GEORGE and JOHN, were held to await the result of SANGES' injuries in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

The Cosmopolitan Conference met yesterday afternoon at the hall, corner of Bleecker-street and Bowery. Mr. THEODORE BANKS, a trades' unionist, read an article on "Labor." He advocated the adoption of the Eight-hour law, dwelling upon the advantages which would thereby accrue to the working man. The question was then discussed by Mr. PINK, Dr. HALLOCK, Mr. SAMUEL LEAVITT and Mr. MADOX.

Yesterday morning FANNY OAKS, twenty-six years of age, living at No. 315 Broome-street, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum, but her condition was discovered, and she was relieved of the drug before any serious result could occur. No cause is assigned for the attempt at self-destruction.

PATRICK MCKENNA, of No. 549 First-avenue, was assaulted at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by PATRICK CUN, of No. 359 First-avenue, and stabbed in the neck, receiving a serious wound. The injured man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailant was committed yesterday by Justice COULTER.

Yesterday afternoon, JOHN CONNELL, fifteen years of age, living at No. 21 Pell-street, quarreled with another lad named WYMS, when the father of the latter knocked CONNELL down and jumped on him. The injured lad was sent to the Park Hospital. THOS. WYMS, the assaulting party, was arrested.

The German-American School Institute of the Nineteenth Ward will reopen today. The Institution has been considerably enlarged by the addition of three large halls erected on an adjoining lot, which was purchased by the Trustees for that purpose.

A number of Germans, natives of the province of Hohenzollern, met at No. 26 Essex-street, yesterday, and managed to raise money for the erection of a monument, in the town of Sigmaringen, in memory of native Hohenzollerns, who lost their lives on the battle-fields in France.

The Central Committee of the Internationals, composed of one delegate from each section, met yesterday evening, at the corner of Broome and Forsyth streets, and adopted resolutions heartily rejoicing at the action of the Grand Jury in reference to the *Westfield* disaster.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund, or General Singers' Union, was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Germania Assembly-rooms, and WILLIAM KEYL was elected President and JACOB GISE Vice-President.

On Saturday night a dispute occurred between PATRICK MCKENNA, residing on First-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, and PATRICK CARR, of No. 315 East Thirty-first-street, during which the latter stabbed the other, perhaps fatally.

Hon. THOS. J. BARR assaulted Dr. HIGGENBOTTOM on Saturday evening last, at an office near the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street. They had a slight dispute and Mr. BARR struck the doctor with a heavy cane, cutting him severely on the head and face.

At an early hour, yesterday, ISAAC MITCHELL, a colored man living at No. 127 Third-street, was assaulted near his residence by HENRY KLUCK, of No. 129 Third-street, and was severely wounded. The assailant was arrested.

MARGARET QUINN, aged twenty months, early yesterday morning, fell into a tub of scalding water at the residence of her parents, at No. 20 Mangin-street, and died almost instantly.

The Fifth Regiment Drum Corps will engage today in an annual target shooting at Hamilton Park, corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. The entertainment will close with a Summer night's festival.

Yesterday morning a female infant, about two weeks old, was found on the stoop of No. 94 St. Mark's-place, and was cared for by the Police.

The Light-house Board has been fully advised of all damages to light-houses by the recent storms, and will promptly repair them.

BROOKLYN.

The new cross-town railroad through Leopard-street, Williamsburg, is to be commenced this month, and will be finished by Jan. 1. The depot is to be at the north end of Leonard-street, and the route will be through Leonard-street to Gerry, thence through Marcy-avenue to Prospect Park. The fare will be only four cents, and the cars are to be run at intervals of six minutes.

PATRICK O'DONNELL, of No. 264 Furman-street, was arrested on Saturday night, on a warrant issued by Justice BUCKLEY, charging him with having stolen ten bags of sugar, valued at $200, from S. P. SHORTLAND, of No. 116 Wall-street, New-York.

EDWARD RILEY, a man about twenty-five years of age, was found by Officer CORCORAN, early yesterday morning, lying on Fourth-street, bleeding profusely from three wounds in the head, which he said he had received in an adjoining saloon. He was taken to the hospital.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, an unoccupied frame house at the corner of Richards and Commerce streets, owned by F. B. ESTATE, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was worth about $400. No insurance.

The saw manufactory of HENRY PEASE, on Ainslie-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was damaged to the extent of $1,500 by fire, yesterday morning. Fully insured in city companies.

The Police discovered yesterday that the house of PETER HUNZY, at No. 737 Bushwick-avenue, had been robbed during the past week of silver-ware worth about $400. The family were out of town.

JOSEPH FISHER, a young man about seventeen years of age, was arrested yesterday for having, on Saturday night, stolen $27 from the money-drawer of LEWIS SCHNERDER'S butcher-store at No. 46 Marell-street.

Some enterprising burglar entered the apartments of JOHN H. BURNET, at the corner of Greenpoint-avenue and Franklin-street, yesterday morning, and stole $330 in greenbacks.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Staten Island held their fifth annual meeting last week; and elected the following officers for the coming year: President, J. D. CADIE; Vice-Presidents, W. HARMAN BROWN, Episcopal denomination; CHARLES F. COX, Reformed denomination; J. G. SNELLING, Baptist denomination; Treasurer, S. JUDSON RAYNOR; Corresponding Secretary, WM. W. LADD; Recording Secretary, W. R. CADIE; Directors, C. M. FORD, Church of the Ascension; W. F. DISSOSWAY, St. Mary's Church; R. W. SHIELDS, North Baptist Church; C. THEODORE PINE, Reformed Church; FRANK N. BARRET, Grace Methodist Church; J. B. SEARL, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

The tenth anniversary of the Union Sunday school, at New-Brighton, took place yesterday. Rev. Dr. BROWNLEE, Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL, and Rev. HENRY SPELLMEYER, of the Kinsley Methodist Church, at Stapleton, took part in the exercises.

The Shore Horse Railroad was put in motion yesterday for the first time since the change of owners. There were three cars run during the day. In a few days cars will be run every twenty minutes.

The steam-ship *Deutchland* was at anchor, yesterday, at the Upper Quarantine grounds; also the *Albany* and *Delaware*, the two hospital ships which are to be stationed at the Lower Quarantine in case of an epidemic.

A game of base-ball was played on the flats at Stapleton, on Saturday, between the Athletes, of New-Brighton, and the Osceolas, of Stapleton, in which the latter won by six runs.

LONG ISLAND.

The new chicken disease on Long Island is daily carrying away numbers of fowls, and its ravages do not confine themselves to one section of country. Already has the disease exhibited itself in no less than a dozen different places, among which are Bay Ridge, Amityville, Riverhead, College Point, Flatlands and Canarsie.

The Public-school at Glen Cove opens today under the superintendence of Mr. C. T. ROBINSON, Principal.

At midnight, between Friday and Saturday, the farce of the Hoffman lunacy case was adjourned until Oct. 29.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The camp-meeting of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York East Conference, which commenced in a grove near the Pelhamville Station on the 24th ult., will close to-morrow, 5th inst. The attendance has been quite good, and the closing days will probably be more than usually interesting.

NEW-JERSEY.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as THOMAS MURRAY, living on South Third-street, Jersey City, was sitting in the liquor saloon of of J. B. EVANS, at No. 240 North Fifth-street, a shot, fired by some unknown party, passed through the window and shade, which was lowered, lodging in the back of his head. From the fact that it shattered the glass through which it passed, it must have been a spent ball. It was removed yesterday, and MURRAY will probably recover.

The detectives employed upon the Cape May murder case had not up to yesterday succeeded in finding any clue to the assassins who killed Mr. HOFFMAN three weeks ago. The public excitement has died out, and there seems to be no prospect of bringing the criminals to justice.

The work of digging the Newark and New-York Ship Canal, which was commenced with so much promise a few weeks ago, is progressing very slowly. The Company have, it is stated, only seven men at work.

CASPAR SPAVER was shot in the thigh at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Newark, by LOUIS SCHAFFER. Both live on Bloomfield-road, near the Canal.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Hamburg.
Java	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Ismailia	Sept. 6	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Sept. 9	New-York	Glasgow.
Denmark	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Sept. 9	New-York	Bremen.
Batavia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Sept. 9	New-York	Havre.
City of Washington	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR MEXICO AND HAVANA.

City of Merico	Sept. 5	New-York	Mexico.
Columbia	Sept. 7	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:29 | Sun sets.....6:28 | Moon sets...9:31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:59 | Gov. Island.11:48 | Hell Gate...1:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 3.

Arrived.

Steam-ship George Washington, Vaill, New-Orleans Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Strong gale and sea for 2 ds. up to Hatteras; Aug. 30, 10:40 A. M., saw a steamer ashore at Hillsboro Inlet; ran in and set signals to her but got no reply; supposed to be the Mississippi, hence for New-Orleans; she lay well up on the beach and wreckers discharging cargo; Aug. 31, lat. 31 38, lon. 78 58, spoke bark Viscount Canning, (Br.,) from Darien, for Plymouth, Eng.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship C. H. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Sept. 2, 15 miles S. of Cape Hatteras, passed steam-ship Herm. Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion S. S. Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Annesley, (of Liverpool,) Pearce, Manila April 30, with mdse. to J. D. Wood. Experienced light contrary winds and calms down the China Sea. Came to anchor in Anjier Roads June 12 and sailed 13th; favorable winds across the Indian Ocean, except a very heavy gale July 12, in lat. 34 38 S., lon. 31 E., veering from S. E. to S.; rounded Cape of Good Hope July 29, in lat. 38 S.; passed St Helena Aug. 1; Ascension 6th; crossed the equator Aug. 12, in lon. 25 W.; N. E. trades, which were reached in 14° N., proved favorable; passed to the northward of Bermuda about 80 miles, since which the winds have been variable; sighted the land about Absecum at 6 P. M. Sept. 1; took a pilot on board Sept. 3, about 25 miles S. E. of Neversink, thus making the passage to this in 126 ds.

Ship Loch Earn, (of Glasgow,) Robertson, London, 37 ds., with mdse. and 37 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light W. S. W. winds throughout the passage; was 17 ds. W. of Banks.

Bark Hermanos, (Norw.,) Hauff, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather to Aug. 30; had a heavy gale from S., lasting 50 hours, during which split sails. Aug. 15, lat. 45, lon. 44, spoke ship Lincoln, from London, for Halifax.

Bark Ploen, (Norw.,) Knutzen, Sunderland 48 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds throughout the passage, with much fog; was 25 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Morocco, (Br.,) Farnsworth, Providence, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. Came in tow of the steam-tug Champion.

Brig Robin, Strout, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, Harksen, Trieste 70 ds., with wool, &c., to order—vessel to Murray, Ferris & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 25; had fine weather throughout the passage.

Schr. Emerald, Decasto, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Tenny, Cavanagh, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Gorham, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Potter, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. Lozier, Cummings, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Dona Anna, Whalley, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Newman, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Saugatuck, Baker, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. F. A. Bailey, Clark, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Seventy-six, Teel, Spruce Head, with stone to D. Babcock.

Schr. Geo. Kilborn, Stanley, St. John 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, Sargent, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Laura Jones, Cozzens, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Freedom, (Br.,) King, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Helen M. Waite, Sherwood, Calais 8 ds., to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Newport, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Siak, Johnson, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Spartel, Smith, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Gloucester, Jayne, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. T. Townsville, Hersey, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Teazer, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Storm Petrel, Dubois, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradley, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Renwick, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary & Laura, Bordy, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. T. H. Benedict, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. W. H. Dennis, Leeds, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Mary B. Woodhull, Woodhull, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Freewind, Frisbee, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Pavillion, Snow, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Jos. Nelson, Green, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. C. & I. B. Shaw, Foster, Philadelphia.

Schr. Giraffe, Bagley, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Pawtucket.

Schr. Peerless, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. St. Mary, Steelman, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Roanoke, Cook, Fall River.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. Amelia, Yany, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Ironside, Missiner, Philadelphia.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Arr. United States steamer Tallapoosa, from New-York, and steamers Achilles, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; brig C. C. Van Horn, from Stockholm.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—Arr. schrs. Mary E. Van Cleaf, from Rockport; Mary Stow, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, from San Domingo City Aug. 22, Samana 24th, and Porto Plata 26th, which arr. Sept. 2, reports had strong winds from N. and N. E. from Hatteras to the Highlands; Sunday, Aug. 13, while outward bound, lat. 27 22, lon. 71 32, at 10½ P. M., encountered a severe gale from S.E., which increased to a hurricane during the night; Aug. 14, shipped a tremendous sea, carrying away forecastle companionway, capstan, jib, two water casks and ice-house overboard; also, burst off bulwarks both sides, filling cabin and fire-room; on Tuesday the gale abated.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 22, no lat., &c., ship Liverpool, from London for New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE COMMENCED TO RECEIVE FROM THEIR FACTORY THE
STERLING SILVER-WARE,
MADE FOR THEIR FALL TRADE. NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

First Mortgage, Convertible,
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY
OF ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - 2,000,000

This is a completed road, 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now in operation; and in order to place upon it the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct the requisite number of depots, car and engine houses, machine shops, &c., the Company now offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 Convertible First Mortgage Gold Bonds, being less than $17,000 per mile, secured by the entire property of the Company.

Present Price, 90, and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax.

This road, opened for the immense local as well a through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident, from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and a navigable river at each end. Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road—while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.

The City of Peoria contains a population of about 30,000, and the City of Rock Island about 12,000. The City of Moline, containing a population of about 8,000, adjoins the City of Rock Island, and the City of Davenport, Iowa, containing a population of about 20,000, is only separated from Rock Island by the Mississippi River, so that for all practical purposes they may be classed as one city, with a total population of 40,000. Heretofore, railroads in the West have been constructed mainly through an unsettled and uncultivated region of country, and consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after their construction; but the country which the line of the Peoria and Rock Island Railway traverses is already thickly settled and built up, and is unsurpassed anywhere for its agricultural products, and vast beds of coal, from four to seven feet in thickness, await that development which can now be produced by railroad facilities.

The road known as the Coal Road, from Coal Valley to Rock Island, (eleven miles,) has been purchased by the Peoria and Rock Island Railway Company, who have assumed a mortgage upon it of $150,000.

Over this section there were transported, during the years 1869 and '70, more than 160,000 tons of coal, which found ready market at Rock Island, and along the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. As a manufacturing and shipping point, the City of Peoria (it being next in size) is not surpassed by any other point in the State outside of Chicago.

Reference to a map will demonstrate the advantages of the Peoria and Rock Island Railway as to its lateral connections through the State of Illinois, and also as to its commanding position, as forming an important link in a through route between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and that the distance from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk to Rock Island is much less than by any other route.

The advantages of its connections at Peoria and Rock Island with other railroads, taken in connection with the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, are obvious. At the City of Peoria, the Peoria and Rock Island Railway connects with the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad; the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad; Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway; also, with the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway. Through cars are run on the last-named road to Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, and all points on the Atlantic seaboard.

At Rock Island and Davenport it connects with the Davenport and St. Paul Railway, 60 miles of which are completed and 50 miles more will be opened within sixty days, and the whole line, 275 miles to St. Paul, during the next year. The Davenport and St. Paul, Peoria and Rock Island, and the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railways, make a trunk line 575 miles from Indianapolis to St. Paul. The Peoria and Rock Island Railway also connects at Rock Island with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, by which a direct outlet is secured to Omaha.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this Railway, and a member of our firm having made a careful examination of the road and its property, we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend the Bonds as a prime security—reliable and safe in every particular.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and Bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.

Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the Road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF
MANSARD ROOFING.

The attention of architects, builders, and property-owners is called to our new Patent Fire-Proof Mansard Roofing. Samples may be seen at our office, and also on the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Building, corner Broadway and Liberty-st., and the Turner Building, corner Nassau, Cedar and Pine sts., where it is now being put up. We confidently recommend it as possessing very great advantages over any and every kind in use.

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